

ARMY NAVY.

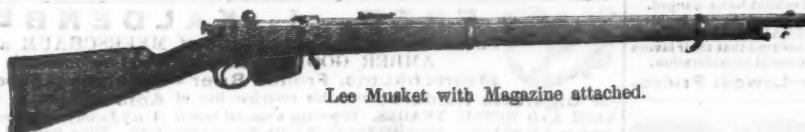
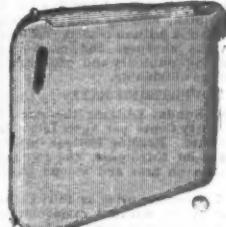
GAZETTE OF THE
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VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 1019.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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MUSKETRY FIRING.

An interesting confirmation of General Molineux's recent remarks on the subject of "Infantry Fire" is found in the report of a discussion on the subject of accurate shooting before the Royal United Service Institution of England.

There is a distinguished regiment of volunteers known as the "Devil's Own," of which Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., was one of the members. Referring to this regiment, Colonel Lord Elcho, A. D. C., M. P., who presided over the meeting we speak of, said: "Captain Pim will bear me out, that in the Devil's Own, Colonel Brewster, the commander of that distinguished corps, and a distinguished rifleman himself, when his regiment was sent out, instead of sending this or that company out, his word of command was 'marksmen to the front,' so that when the enemy was at a distance he sent out the marksmen, and when the fire got nearer the others took it up; and I believe that if you have picked marksmen in sections, working under trained section leaders, who are able to judge distances for them, you will get certain good results in that way, and make use of the good-sighted men, and when the work becomes rougher and nearer, and such accuracy is not necessary, you can then use the mass of your troops. You will thus save ammunition and do more effective work than you do under the present system of attack."

Whatever difference of opinion may arise as to how marksmen can be most effectively employed, there can be no question as to the importance of training as many men as possible to be effective shots. How much can be accomplished in this direction, where officers give proper attention to the instruction of their men in musketry firing, is shown by the report we last week published from the General Instructor of Musketry for the Department of Missouri—1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, U. S. A. The three qualified marksmen found in that Department in 1880 had in 1881 increased to 75, and in 1882 to 260, while the numbers of the first and second classes had correspondingly increased. This improvement is ascribed "to the efforts of particular officers, generally company commanders, who are themselves marksmen, who fire with and personally instruct their men." In case of two companies where the efforts of the company officers have been specially seconded by the post commanders, percentages of forty-five and forty-six of qualified marksmen are shown.

Lieut. Manning reports that the mounted firing by cavalry with carbine and revolver has not received the attention it should have had under the requirements of G. O. No. 57, series of 1882; and we observe that the reports on musketry instruction in England for 1882 are equally unsatisfactory for the cavalry, the regiments on an average having fallen off in their shooting. In the case of the English cavalry the reference is, we believe, to dismounted firing.

A step in the right direction has been taken in England by making company officers responsible for the training of their men in musketry firing. The non-commissioned officers, as well as the officers, are to be trained as teachers, and will pass through courses fitting them to perform their part in musketry training. This change is due to Lord Wolseley, whose experience in Egypt, and elsewhere, has quickened his appreciation of the facts stated by the London *Times* to be definitely established: "first, that the greater part of all modern fighting between good troops will be done with the rifle; secondly, that the training of the British infantry was the most unpractical and the most stinted in Europe." Until of late, ours has gone little, if any, beyond them, and now that we have introduced a better order, it is not wise to take any backward steps in order to avoid the possibility of offending the sensibilities of some officer who may be over-sensitive as to the preservation of his dignity, or of doing violence to peculiar notions of discipline.

Military men at home and abroad are only beginning to appreciate the possibilities of developing infantry fire by a training so systematic and complete in its way that the modern soldier shall become as thoroughly identified with his weapon as were the hoplites of the Spartan phalanx, or the hastati of the Roman Legion; but this

development will come from following out the ideas expressed by Generals Sherman and Augur in their remarks upon the communication of *** published last week, and not those that they criticise, which ignore the lesson taught by the history of every successful commander, viz., that the best foundation for discipline is the respect of men for the knowledge and ability of those who lead them.

Lieut. Manning makes some sensible suggestions to which we would direct attention. His argument against the use of two rifles and two kinds of ammunition, in practice and contests, is sound. The purpose of rifle contests is training for service, and it is manifestly impracticable to furnish soldiers in the field with rifles for different ranges. Yet we observe that a writer in the January number of the London *Army and Navy Magazine*, Col. Wallen Jones, who has had large experience in military shooting, goes so far as to recommend that men of different sizes be furnished with rifles with a length of stock suited to their respective physical conformations. He says: "As soon as a man has been taught how to shoot, theoretically and practically, give him a weapon with which he can shoot. It is placed in his hands for the destruction of his enemy, and his own safety depends upon his efficient use of it." If he is also encouraged by rewards, and occasional prize competitions, he will not only be a good shot but will learn to take a pride in his weapon; but this, of course, cannot be, as long as the present system exists of giving to every man, irrespective of height, a rifle of the same pattern. No one would dream of giving a man of five feet five inches a tunic of the same size as that issued to a man of six feet; then why, in a matter of much more vital consequence, give a small man a rifle with the same length of butt as a tall man? If commanding officers took as much care in fitting a man with a rifle with which he could shoot, as they do in fitting him with a coat in which he cannot shoot, we should not hear so much of the bad results of our men's individual and volley firing when on service."

The increased attention given in England to the subject of accurate shooting is shown by the publication in the proceedings of the United Service Institute of a lecture by Tilton Forbes, M. D., F. R. G. S., on the subject of certain conditions of sight which affect marksmanship. Dr. Forbes, who was surgeon major and served in Turkey in the Servian war, has given much attention to abnormal conditions of the eyes, having last year in London examined, with others, over 8,000 cases of color blindness, finding, it may be remarked in passing, 3 to 4 per cent. of impaired color vision, with from 1 to 2 per cent. of complete color blindness. He considers, in his interesting lecture, some of the forms of defective visions that interfere with accurate shooting, including those incident to advancing years, and shows how they can be overcome in many instances which are specified. We had hoped to make some extracts from his lecture, but must reserve these for another occasion.

What Lieut. Manning says of the difficulties in the way of successful rifle competitions finds confirmation in information we derive from other sources. Competitors in contests intended to develop musketry firing, certainly should not be put at such a disadvantage as to quench the spirit of emulation, and prevent their giving their several companies and the Army the best possible record. Officers and men should be relieved from the burden of any extra expense attending their participation in such contests. With proper provision for extra allowances to musketry champions, it might be found wise to change the conditions of the Nevada match so as to have it shot off at one range. It is undoubtedly more satisfactory to participants in such a contest to feel that their competitors' record is made under precisely the same conditions as those of others, and that there is no percentage of advantage against them because of the differences of circumstances and location.

In a private letter received by Lt. T. B. M. Mason, of the Intelligence Bureau, Navy Department, from a brother officer on board the *Juniper*, particulars are given of an act of bravery on the part of Lieut. Samuel Belden, commanding the *Juniper*, and Midshipman Thomas Worthington, of that vessel. While it was on the Mediterranean Sea, en route to Malta, an apprentice boy named Benjamin fell overboard, and Lieut. Belden, who was standing on the poop at the time, saw him fall, and, without a moment's hesitation, jumped into the sea after him. Midshipman Worthington went to the assistance of his commanding officer, and through their united efforts the boy was rescued.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

We are glad to learn that Miss O'Connell, daughter of Lieut. John O'Connell, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Benicia Barracks, has entirely recovered from an affection of the eyes, from which she has suffered for some months past.

Lieut. W. W. Tyler, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wingate, N. M., was a visitor to Albuquerque last week, stopping at the Ballingall Hotel.

The Vancouver *Independent* of Feb. 15 says: Surg. F. L. Town has arrived down from Fort Walla Walla and reported for duty. Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Artillery, left on Tuesday's steamer for San Francisco, on leave of absence. Capt. John C. White, 1st Artillery, is spending his sick leave at San Diego, Cal. Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, 21st Infantry, returned from Fort Klamath on Thursday. Lieut. P. M. Price, U. S. Engineers, departed with his wife last week for San Francisco. Lieut. Price has nearly recovered from his broken ankle. Asst. Surg. C. L. Holzmann departed for San Francisco on Saturday's steamer, en route to Newport, Ky. Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, returned to Vancouver Barracks from Fort Klamath Friday last. He had a very cold trip over the mountains, the mercury being below zero during most of the ride.

The Miles City *Daily Press* of Feb. 20 says: Lieut. Thompson, 8th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Keogh last week, from a leave of absence. Lieut. Sage, who has been for some weeks at Little Missouri cantonment, has been ordered to Fort Keogh. Band Leader Kenneth Price, 5th Infantry, severely injured recently by falling on the ice, is rapidly recovering. The band is still conducted by Prof. Ringwall, who is an admirable substitute.

Governor Butler told at the Washington's birthday dinner how he happened to go to Washington by the way of Annapolis in the spring of 1861. He had read in an old pamphlet, formerly in his library, that Annapolis was the port of Washington, which was not the case in 1861 if ever it was. We have heard another story about that expedition via Annapolis, and, as it has been told publicly again and again without denial, we presume it is true. This story is that Mr. Felton, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, suggested and recommended the Annapolis route, and had great difficulty in persuading Gen. Butler to take it, for, fortified with the courage not unknown in Holland, was bound to go through Baltimore. Was it the memory of that old pamphlet which finally prevailed, or did Governor Butler merely need an incident for his speech the other night?

WILLIE, the eight year old son of Col. Samuel N. Benjamin, A. A. G., U. S. A., met with quite a painful accident while riding a bicycle near Wormley's Hotel, Washington, last week. The little fellow, who is a good but reckless rider of the machine, was gliding along at a very rapid rate of speed when he was suddenly thrown to the ground by the machine having come in contact with a stone. He recovered himself and prepared to mount the bicycle again, but when he attempted to raise his left arm he found he could not. He rolled his machine along toward home walking beside it for a distance of several squares. An examination of his arm by a physician showed it to have been fractured between the wrist and elbow.

The late Capt. W. Clifford, 7th Infantry, was a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, has been ill this week from a severe cold. He goes to his office every day but is unable to attend to official duties.

The friends of Paymaster-General W. B. Rochester, U. S. A., will be glad to learn that he has sufficiently recovered from the effects of the recent accident which befel him as to be able to attend to his official duties. He is still, however, quite lame and is only able to be about with the aid of a crutch.

Comdr. G. H. Perkins, U. S. N., is to present to the Paymaster Office in Concord, N. H., a picture of his father, the Hon. H. E. Perkins. The New York *Times* says: "The chief mourner at the funeral services of Mrs. Margaret J. Boyle, Feb. 27, at No. 201 East Sixteenth street, New York, was her father, Officer Peter Hart, of the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct. Officer Hart was a sergeant in the U. S. Army, and is accredited with the gallant act of climbing the flag staff when the flag had been shot away in the attack upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, and nailing fast the colors." We are informed that Officer Hart was at Sumter in 1861, but was not then in the Army, nor did he perform the action accredited to him.

The detail of Ensign James H. Oliver, U. S. N., to a course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to commence May 1, is a commendable innovation. Details to the Artillery School have heretofore been made from the Marine Corps, but none from the Navy.

Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 9th U. S. Cavalry, who has been spending a leave with his father, the Rev. Doctor Taylor, of Brooklyn, has rejoined at Fort Reno, L. T.

The citizens of Santa Fe evidently appreciate the 22d U. S. Infantry Band, for they have recently tendered it a complimentary benefit, which took place at Alhambra Hall, Feb. 27. Principal Musician John Luchsinger, led the band in its well-selected programme. The benefit, we learn, was attended with substantial results.

THE Montana Legislature passed last week a unanimous vote of thanks to Gov. Crosby, Gen. Sheridan, and Senator Vest for the interest manifested by them in the protection of the Yellowstone Park.

CAPT. Geo. Shorley, 15th U. S. Infantry, who has been spending a portion of his leave at Leavenworth, Kansas, left there recently for Las Vegas, N. M., to spend a couple of months.

THE remains of the late Rear-Admiral J. C. Beaumont, U. S. N., recently brought from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington on the *Tallapoosa* have been interred in the Oak Hill Cemetery.

THE recent death of Capt. Walter Clifford, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, called our attention to the fact that in that regiment six of its ten captains rose from the ranks.

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., Gen. Schofield's Chief Quartermaster, has rejoined at San Francisco from a trip to Fort Huachuca.

LIEUT. F. B. McCoy, 3d Infantry, is visiting friends at Memphis, Tenn., previous to joining his new regiment in Montana.

LIEUT. E. A. Garlington, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who has reported to Gen. Hazen, is busy getting matters into shape for the expedition to Lady Franklin Bay.

CAPT. James H. Gageby, 3d Infantry, of Fort Missoula, being in ill health will leave that post on an extended leave for recuperation.

CAPT. F. H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., of Fort Maginnis, is to report for duty to Gen. Miles early in April, and may be assigned to duty at Portland, Oregon.

MIDSHIPMAN W. A. Thom, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, February 25, on a visit to his father, Gen. G. Thom, U. S. A.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., is prominently mentioned as a suitable gentleman for appointment as captain of the American team at the approaching International Rifle Match at Wimbledon.

COL. G. L. Best, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week from a brief trip to New York.

ASST. Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., is spending his leave from Fort Adams, R. I., in New York city.

LIEUT. W. L. Geary, 12th U. S. Infantry, is expected to join at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., in March from an extended leave.

OMAHA will be sorry to lose Col. M. L. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, now on leave in Europe, whose place at Omaha will shortly be taken by Gen. Dandy. Col. Ludington takes the late Major Baker's place at Vancouver Barracks.

JUDGE Advocate A. A. Bird Gardner, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from an official trip to Washington.

LIEUT. Joseph Garrard, 4th U. S. Artillery, and bride, have rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., and taken their places in the social circle of that lively garrison.

THE death of Captain Walter Clifford, 7th U. S. Infantry, promotes 1st Lieutenant W. I. Reed, of that regiment, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant Francis Woodbridge to a 1st lieutenancy.

ASST. Surg. H. O. Paulding, U. S. A., on leave, from the west, is visiting friends at Washington and Alexandria.

THE capstone of the monument near Schuylerville, N. Y., which is to mark the spot of Gen. Burgoyne's surrender in 1777 has been placed in position, and the monument will be dedicated next August.

LIEUT. A. G. Paul, U. S. N., sailed from New York for Liverpool, Feb. 25, on the *Celtic*, en route to join the *Lancaster*, European Station.

DR. T. B. Davis, U. S. A., has changed station from Fort Lowell to San Carlos, A. T.

LIEUT. P. W. West, 3d Cavalry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Thomas, A. T., from leave, early in March.

CAPT. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, is looking after Quartermaster matters at Santa Fe, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Ballance.

MAJOR W. McF. Dunn, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 22, much to the general joy. Mrs. Dunn and family will return later on.

COL. Henry Stone, formerly assistant adjutant general, Department of the Cumberland, writes a long letter to the New York Times, on "The Nashville Campaign," in the concluding paragraph of which, he says: "Whether Chaplain Van Horne has made the best use of his materials in his 'Life of General Thomas' may, perhaps, be doubted, but one thing is beyond doubt—from the decisive victory at Mill Spring to the crowning triumph at Nashville the career of Gen. Thomas was one shining record of masterly service nobly performed. His own army knew him and revered and loved him. In everything that goes to make up a great soldier he will safely bear comparison, not merely with the famous Generals of our own gigantic contest, but with the most distinguished of any age."

Mr. Arnold, father of Naval Cadet Solon Arnold, died Feb. 20, at his residence, near Annapolis, Md.

CAPT. E. C. Woodruff, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., arrived at Concord, N. H., early in the week, under orders from General Hancock to inspect the New Hampshire Militia this week for their annual four days' drill. Captain Woodruff received a most courteous welcome from General Clough and the officers of the New Hampshire Guard generally, and won their esteem for the experienced professional manner in which he fulfilled the service entrusted to him.

LIEUT. J. W. Benét, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early this week from a short leave.

LIEUT. J. N. Glass, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting East from Arizona for a few weeks.

CAPT. C. A. Booth, U. S. A., the newly-appointed Assistant Quartermaster, will report for duty at Columbus Barracks, O., early in April.

UNDER recent orders Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, 3d U. S. Artillery, quits Fort Barrancas, Fla., for a tour of duty with Lancaster's Light Battery F at San Antonio.

MAJOR J. W. Sculley, U. S. A., and Lieutenant F. Fugler, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUT. W. A. Simpson, 2d U. S. Artillery, joined for duty at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, and received a hearty welcome.

LIEUT. W. L. Buck, 13th U. S. Infantry, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant E. B. Bolton, 23d Infantry, as Professor of Military Sciences and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, at Starkville, in that State. Lieutenant Bolton will shortly join his regiment in New Mexico. Lieutenant Buck is an officer well qualified for the duty assigned him.

PAY DIRECTOR John S. Cunningham, U. S. N., was a guest at the dinner given by the Saturday Night Club at the Hoffman House, New York, on the evening of February 24, to Governor Butler of Massachusetts.

MAJOR A. S. Nicholson, U. S. Marine Corps, visited Norfolk, Va., last week, and inspected the marines at that station.

GEN. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., now stationed at St. Louis, will report to General Howard at Omaha early in April for duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte. Captain E. B. Atwood, now at Columbus Barracks, O., will succeed General Dandy as Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis.

COMMANDER W. Gibson, U. S. N., projects a visit to Europe in April, to be absent until July or August next.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., lectured February 20 at Brownell Hall, Omaha, on "The Battle of Gettysburg."

GEN. Porfirio Diaz and Manuel Romero Rubio, his father-in-law, also Mrs. Diaz and Mrs. Rubio, arrived at New Orleans this week from Mexico. On the arrival of the vessel a salute was fired from Jackson Barracks, under the direction of Captain William Sinclair, 3d U. S. Artillery, the post commander. The party will visit Texas, where they will be joined by Gen. Narango, Minister of War. They will then proceed North.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* says: Lient. Comdr. J. J. Brice, U. S. N., Navigation Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard, has received the sad intelligence of the death of his wife's father, Drury John Taliant, which occurred Feb. 13, at San Francisco. The deceased was a native of Wheeling, W. Va., 71 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children, Mrs. Lient. Comdr. Brice being the eldest daughter. He is said to have amassed a fortune of over \$1,000,000. Mr. and Mrs. Brice have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends on the Island and in this city.

LIEUT. Niloff, of the Russian navy, arrived recently in San Francisco. Lient. Niloff is one of the young officers who during the Russian Turkish war most signalized distinguished themselves. Leaving their own vessel, on the Danube, on a dark night, alone in a small skiff they piloted themselves under the chains of a large Turkish man-of-war and skilfully affixed torpedoes thereto. They were discovered, but succeeded in getting away under a shower of musketry, and a few moments later the Turkish vessel was blown up. Lient. Niloff and his companion were personally decorated by the late Czar for their bravery.

THE *Leavenworth Times* says: "Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav., arrived at the post Feb. 17 from Kansas City, and was the guest of Lient. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav. He left Sunday evening for St. Joseph, Missouri, to continue his duties on the board from the Department of the Dakota, purchasing cavalry horses. The captain while in St. Louis recently was asked 'if the board ever gets cheated?' 'No!' was the quick response. 'We cavalry men can tell what a horse is the minute we see him move.'

LIEUT. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., of Fort Preble, Me., Lient. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., of Fort Schuyler, and Lient. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., registered in New York this week, en route to Governor's Island, to receive the prizes won at last year's rifle competitions.

THE *San Francisco Report* of Feb. 17, says: "Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., so long stationed in the harbor as commander of the troops at Angel Island, leaves for the East Feb. 19, thence to Europe in time to observe the usual summer movements of the European armies. The General is closely identified with the early history of this coast, having been ordered here on the completion of his Academic course at West Point in 1852. The General is well known throughout the Army as one of its representative men, and would long since have been made a General officer of the Regular Service were it not for his extreme modesty. Of the historic men of our great war there is none more worthy of his country's gratitude than he. He was born in the village of Ispringen, near Pforzheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, and emigrated to America at an early age, and, as a boy, became a co-worker with U. S. Grant at the Georgetown tannery, Ohio; after which he served as a printer, then as a private soldier in the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers in the Mexican War; then as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy; and strangely enough, became 2d Lieutenant of Grant's company of the 4th Regiment of Regular Infantry. There is, perhaps, no officer in the U. S. Army whose high character and personal qualities serve as examples so universally as those of General Kautz, and as shown by his popularity in the service, none more fitted to govern,

Captain and Mrs. Burton, 21st Infantry, have returned to Oakland from the Southern part of the State. Mrs. Burton's father was a victim of the late Tehachepia disaster. Ensign Albert N. Wood, U. S. N., of the *Alaska*, went East yesterday. The marriage of Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, U. S. N., to Miss Lizzie Lander, is announced to take place in San Francisco shortly after Easter."

LIEUT. H. T. Reed, 1st U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Sciences and Tactics at the Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois, has made several important changes in the interior economy of the Cadet Corps at the Institution in question which commend themselves as in the direction of increased efficiency.

CAPT. O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry, who left Fort Leavenworth last week has joined his troop at Fort Bayard, N. M. MAJ. Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., and staff, visited the New York Navy Yard, Monday, Feb. 26.

Miss Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, is on a visit to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise at Ottawa, Canada.

THE *Pioneer Press* of Feb. 23, says: "Gen. Terry has received from Gen. S. V. Benét, a gold medal for presentation as a first prize to the champion marksman in the Department of Dakota rifle contest, which took place at Fort Snelling in August last. Lient. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry, carried off the honors in the last contest, and it is probable that he will be ordered here in a few days to receive the prize in person."

LIEUT. G. S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Artillery, for some months past on leave in the West, has reported for duty with his battery at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUT. W. L. Clarke, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bliss, Texas, projects an early trip to Europe, to be absent about four months.

CAPT. E. P. Ewers, 5th U. S. Infantry, residing at Santa Cruz, Cal., for the benefit of his health, has been granted a six months' extension of his sick leave, at the end of which time it is hoped he may be able to resume duty.

CAPT. T. B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., awaiting orders at Washington for several months past, has entered upon duty at Fort Buford, Dakota.

LIEUT. H. A. Springett, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., in the early part of the week on a short leave. BISHOP Dunlop, Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, visited Fort Bayard, N. M., on Sunday, Jan. 28, and was the guest of the commanding officer. He gave the evening service in the post library to a large congregation of officers and their families and enlisted men. After the service, a reception was given him at the house of Col. Royal, which was largely attended. The Bishop is deservedly a great favorite in his diocese. A very handsome German was given by Major Mizner, of the 4th Cavalry, to his son, who led with Miss Royal; the favors were unusually attractive, and were all sent from New York.

ADMIRAL Pearce Crosby, U. S. N., arrived at Southampton, England, from Brazil, February 27, en route home.

THE *Dayton (Ohio) Journal* thinks that "the stormy life of Gen. Hazen since he worked his way up nearly to the head of his profession suggests that he is the right man in the Signal Service, especially in the storms department. He has," it further says, "been the object of detraction and vituperation for twenty years. As a matter of fact, there is not a more accomplished officer in the Army."

GEN. William Myers, U. S. A., is expected to rejoin at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty early in April.

THE visit of Maj. F. E. Taylor, U. S. A., to the East is likely to be prolonged until sometime in April next.

LIEUT. C. L. Collins, 24th U. S. Infantry, will rejoin at Fort Elliott, Texas, from leave the latter part of March.

PAY Inspector Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., sailed from New York February 27 on the *America* for Havre to join the *Lancaster*, European Squadron.

GEN. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., was expected at Newport Barracks, Ky., the latter part of this week on business relating to repairs made necessary by the ravages of the recent floods.

THE Princes Victor and Louis, sons of Prince Napoleon, are to enter the Italian service, that of their own country being forbidden them.

THE Senate confirmed this week the long pending nomination of Col. Robert Murray to be Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

LIEUT. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., arrived at Cleveland this week, on special detached service.

LIEUT. Chas. H. Ingalls, 6th Infantry, reached San Francisco on Saturday last, Feb. 24, in charge of a detachment of recruits for the artillery posts in the harbor. He expected to return this week to his station, Fort Hall, Idaho, from which he has been absent a long time on detached service at the General Recruiting Depot, David's Island.

Over four hundred applications, by telegraph and letter, were made to Gen. Ingalls, Quartermaster General, for the vacant occasioned by the death of Major Baker, whose appointment was given by the President to Lient. Booth, 1st Infantry.

COMMO. W. N. Jeffers, U. S. N., was at Hyères, France, Feb. 15. He reports himself as not yet able to make a winter passage across the Atlantic owing to bodily weakness from long confinement.

UNDER orders from Gen. Augur, Maj. C. B. McClellan, 10th Cavalry; Capt. H. F. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, met at St. Louis this week to inspect horses with a view to their purchase for Cavalry and Artillery service.

THE Vermont militia officers assembled last week at St. Albans warmly thanked Lieut. H. E. Tetherly, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Professor at the University at Burlington, for his attendance, his able and useful lecture on "Company Duty," and the manifestations of his interest in the command; and closed by handing him a paper making him an honorary member of the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Estey, of the militia, spoke of Lieut. Tetherly in the most complimentary terms, and closed by presenting him, as a token of esteem and regard, a beautifully bound copy of Bryant's History of the United States. Lieut. Tetherly was taken wholly by surprise, but responded in appropriate and handsome terms.

CORPORAL Elwell, of Co. E, 3d Inf., and Private Moritz, of Co. A, 17th Inf., have arrived in Washington, and are under the instruction of Lieut. Garlington, making preparations for the Greely Relief Expedition in the coming June. The other men who are to go with the expedition are expected in Washington next week.

THE following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending March 1: Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., Ebbitt House, on duty in connection with the proposed Greely relief expedition; Lieut. E. W. Casey, 22d Inf., 1321 Q street, N. W., on leave; Capt. H. O. Paulding, Med. Dept., 1741 F street, N. W., on leave; Lieut. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., Ebbitt House, duty with Chief Signal Officer; Col. S. B. Holabird, Q. M. D., 1606 N street, N. W., on leave; Maj. H. C. Bankhead, ret'd, St. James' Hotel, private business.

CAPT. W. L. Foulk, 6th U. S. Cavalry, for some time past recuperating at Fort Yuma, Cal., is coming East for a few months. His many friends in this vicinity and Pennsylvania will be glad to see him.

CAPT. H. B. Freeman, 7th U. S. Infantry, breaks up his pleasant associations at Fort Snelling, Minn., to join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

LIEUT. O. J. Hock, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Custer, Montana, has been obliged by illness to relinquish duty and go on an extended sick leave.

ASST. SURG. L. S. Tesson, U. S. A., late of Fort Clark, has been assigned to charge of the Medical Department at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

LIEUT. Cuthbert Dunn, British army, was a guest this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

CAPT. Ezra B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., on leave until June next, is spending a portion of it at Attica, Indiana.

LIEUT. I. I. Yates, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, for Wethersfield, Conn., with Luther Haney and Andrew Lovenzen, two enlisted men, sentenced by Court-martial to two years in the State prison for larceny.

COMDR. C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., was granted 30 days leave of absence Feb. 26, and left Norfolk, Va., for the North.

LIEUT. H. W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from leave Feb. 26.

COL. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., and Mrs. Coppinger were expected to join at Fort Leavenworth Feb. 28.

BRIG.-GEN. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., has rejoined from leave, at Santa Fe, and reassumed command of the District of New Mexico. Col. Stanley is to take the headquarters of his regiment (22d Infantry) to Fort Lewis, Colorado. Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, has taken over the duties of Adjutant-General of the District from Adjutant O. M. Smith, 22d Infantry, who goes with his regiment.

During the debate of last week on the Signal Service, Mr. Steele said: "So far as regards the attack which has been made upon the lieutenants, and I believe one of the captains in that corps, I say that I do not know any of these gentlemen except one; and as to him I know there is not a more honorable gentleman in the whole country. I am glad to bear testimony to his high character and worth. Mr. Wilson—Who is he? Mr. Steele—Lieutenant Allen."

THE Spain was expected to arrive in New York from Liverpool March 3, bringing the Malagasy Envoy: Ravoninahitrinariivo 15 Vtra O. D. P., Minister for Foreign Affairs, head of the Embassy, and Ramanirivo 14 Vtra O. D. P., member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Ambassador. As the Spain passes up the harbor salutes will be fired in their honor from Forts Hamilton and Columbus.

CAPT. Frank E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery, paid a visit to his brother, Captain D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 24, and left Feb. 26 for the East, to spend his leave.

CAPT. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, March 1.

COMDR. James O'Kane, U. S. N., was a guest at the Windsor Hotel, New York, the latter part of the week.

GEN. Chauncy McKeever, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his friends paid New York a visit this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

RECENT DEATHS.

ADVICES from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, report the death, at that post, Feb. 23, from heart disease, of Capt. Walter Clifford, 7th U. S. Infantry, an officer of long service and excellent reputation. He was born in New York, and early in 1860 entered the Army as an enlisted man of the general service. Afterwards assigned to the 16th Infantry, he was made Sergeant Major of the regiment, and on the 10th of August, 1863, was promoted 2d Lieutenant. On the 19th of September, 1863, he was brevetted 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga; promoted 1st Lieutenant May 14, 1864, transferred to the 34th Infantry in 1866, and promoted Captain July 31, 1867. In 1869 he

was placed on the unassigned list, and on the 1st of January, 1871, was assigned to the 7th Infantry, in which regiment he continued until his death. Capt. Clifford was esteemed an excellent duty officer, and his death brings sorrow to many friends and acquaintances. He leaves a wife, an infant child only a few days old, and a son twelve years of age.

THE remains of the late Midshipman G. Sparhawk, U. S. N., brought from Lisbon to the United States on the *Nipic*, were sent to Boston early in the week and interred in Forest Hill Cemetery, Feb. 27.

THE remains of the late Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs, U. S. N., brought to the United States on the *Nipic*, are to be sent to Georgetown, D. C., the latter part of this week for interment.

THE funeral services over the remains of the late Captain H. B. Quimby, 25th U. S. Infantry, whose death we announced last week, took place at Fort Snelling, Minn., February 22. At the request of the family the usual military honors were omitted, and the ceremonies were very simple. Upon their conclusion the remains were escorted to St. Paul, for transportation to Richmond, Ind., the former home of Mrs. Quimby, where the final obsequies were held.

THE death is announced of General Martinpuy, a distinguished French officer, of gallant service in Algeria, the Crimea, etc.

THE remains of the late Capt. John H. Mahnken, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who died at Fort Brown, Texas, in March 1881, were received in New York City on February 23 and re-interred in Greenwood Cemetery. His widow and family, who reside in Morrisania, together with other relatives and friends, were present at the funeral ceremonies, which were conducted by the Rev. John H. Sieker, Pastor of the St. Matthews Lutheran Church. A few words eulogistic of the great bravery and high integrity of his former comrade in the Army of the Shenandoah were also spoken by General Horatio C. King.

JUSTICE DAVIS, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Dayton, O., Feb. 23, in his 98th year.

LOST ON THE ASHUELOT.

No particulars of the loss of the *Ashuelot* have yet reached the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy cabled Rear Admiral Clitz to investigate the circumstances of the disaster, also to take all necessary measures to save as much as possible of the wreck, and to discharge the one year's men (who enlisted on that coast) and others who enlisted in American ports who desire to be discharged and would waive transportation home. The surplus men and the officers were to be distributed in the squadron.

From a dispatch from Admiral Clitz, it appears that nothing can be done towards saving anything except by the wreckers. The safe of the paymaster has about \$5,000 in it.

The names of those reported lost are as follows. The rating, etc., is supplied from the last quarterly roll (31st December, 1882,) on file in the Navy Department:

Geo. Valentine, captain of hold, born in Jamaica.
Geo. Ashton, landsman, born in Liverpool.
Fritz Bachenbach, quartermaster, born in Germany.

St. Leger Crone, quarter-gunner, born in Ireland, (his widow lives in New York City.)

Wm. Gronan, seaman, born in Germany.
B. E. Woalrab, landsman, born in New York.

Andrew Scotland, marine, born in Scotland.

Sun Shing, carpenter's mate, born in China.

In addition to these are reported Ah Kind and Ah Dora. There are no names on the roll corresponding precisely with these; also, Wm. Bronson; but no such name is found on the records of the Navy Department or the Marine Corps.

He may have enlisted since 31st of December last, on the Chinese coast. The name nearest, in *telegraphic* sound, on the *Ashuelot's* roll, is W. R. Robinson, landsman, born in England.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, FEBRUARY 27, 1883.

Medical Department.

Lient. Colonel Robert Murray, surgeon, to be asst. Surgeon General, with the rank of colonel, to date from December 14, 1882, vice Crane, appointed Surgeon General.

Lient. Colonel John T. Hammond, surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, December 14, 1882, vice Murray, appointed Asst. Surgeon General.

Major Basil Norris, surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant colonel December 14, 1882, vice Hammond, promoted.

Capt. Frank Meacham, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, October 6, 1882, vice Jaquett, deceased.

Capt. Daniel G. Caldwell, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, December 14, 1882, vice Norris, promoted.

Lient. Colonel Zilissa L. Baily, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel, January 30, 1883, vice Keeney, deceased.

Major Edward P. Vollum, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of lieutenant colonel, January 30, 1883, vice Baily, promoted.

Captain Peter J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, January 30, 1883, vice Vollum, promoted.

3d Artillery.

2d Lient. Charles B. Satterlee, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 31, 1883, vice Postley, resigned.

7th Infantry.

1st Lient. Wm. T. Reed, to be captain, February 23, 1883, vice Clifford, deceased.

2d Lient. Francis Woodbridge, to be 1st lieutenant, February 23, 1883, vice Reed, promoted.

25th Infantry.

1st Lient. Edwin J. Stivers, to be captain, February 19, 1883, vice Quimby, deceased.

2d Lient. George Andrews, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 19, 1883, vice Stivers, promoted.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

7th Infantry.

1st Lient. William L. Reed to be captain, February 23, 1883, vice Clifford, deceased.

2d Lient. Francis Woodbridge to be 1st Lieutenant February 23, 1883, vice Reed, promoted.

25th Infantry.

1st Lient. Edwin J. Stivers to be captain, February 19, 1883, vice Quimby, deceased.

2d Lient. George Andrews to be 1st Lieutenant, February 19, 1883, vice Stivers, promoted.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The United States Senate, after Sunday next, March 4, will be constituted as follows, one place from New Hampshire being vacant. The dates show the expiration of the Senator's term:

Alabama—J. T. Morgan, D., 1889; James L. Pugh, D., 1885.

Arkansas—A. H. Garland, D., 1889; James D. Walker, D., 1885.

California—James T. Farley, D., 1885; John F. Miller, R., 1887.

Colorado—T. M. Bowen, R., 1889; Nathaniel P. Hill, R., 1885.

Connecticut—Orville H. Platt, R., 1885; Joseph R. Hawley, R., 1887.

Delaware—E. Saulsbury, D., 1889; Thomas F. Bayard, D., 1887.

Florida—Wilkinson Call, D., 1885; Charles W. Jones, D., 1887.

Georgia—A. H. Colquitt, D., 1889; Joseph E. Brown, D., 1885.

Illinois—S. M. Cullom, R., 1889; John A. Logan, R., 1885.

Indiana—D. W. Voorhees, D., 1885; Benj. Harrison, R., 1887.

Iowa—J. F. Wilson, R., 1889; Wm. B. Allison, R., 1885.

Kansas—P. B. Plumb, R., 1889; John J. Ingalls, R., 1885.

Kentucky—J. B. Beck, D., 1889; John S. Williams, D., 1885.

Louisiana—R. L. Gibson, D., 1889; Benj. F. Jones, D., 1887.

Maine—W. P. Frye, R., 1889; Eugene Hale, R., 1887.

Maryland—James B. Groome, D., 1885; Arthur P. Gorman, D., 1889.

Massachusetts—G. F. Hoar, R., 1889; Henry L. Dawes, R., 1885.

Michigan—T. W. Palmer, R., 1889; Omar D. Conger, R., 1887.

Minnesota—D. M. Sabin, R., 1889; S. J. R. McMillan, R., 1887.

Mississippi—L. Q. C. Lamar, D., 1889; James Z. George, D., 1887.

Missouri—George G. Vest, D., 1885; F. M. Cockrell, D., 1887.

Nebaska—C. F. Mandeson, R., 1889; C. H. Van Wyck, R., 1887.

Nevada—John P. Jones, R., 1885; James G. Fair, D., 1887.

New Hampshire—To be chosen in June, R., 1889; Henry W. Blair, R., 1885.

New Jersey—J. R. McPherson, D., 1889; Wm. J. Sewell, R., 1887.

New York—E. G. Lapham, R., 1885; Warner Miller, R., 1887.

North Carolina—M. W. Ransom, D., 1889; Zebulon B. Vance, D., 1885.

Ohio—George H. Pendleton, D., 1885; John Sherman, R., 1887.

Oregon—J. N. Dolph, R., 1889; James H. Slater, D., 1885.

Pennsylvania—J. D. Cameron, R., 1885; John I. Mitchell, R., 1887.

Rhode Island—H. B. Anthony, R., 1889; Nelson W. Aldrich, R., 1887.

South Carolina—M. C. Butler, D., 1889; Wade Hampton, D., 1885.

Tennessee—I. G. Harris, D., 1889; Howell E. Jackson, D., 1887.

Texas—R. Coke, D., 1883; Sam. Bell Maxey, D., 1887.

Vermont—Justin S. Morrill, R., 1885; Geo. F. Edmunds, R., 1887.

Virginia—H. H. Riddleberger, Read., 1889; Wm. Mahone, Read., 1887.

West Virginia—J. E. Kenna, D., 1889; J. N. Camden, D., 1887.

Wisconsin—Angus Cameron, R., 1885; Philetus Sawyer, E., 1887.

Summary—Republicans, 38; Democrats, 36; Readjusters, 2.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held on March 7, the following applications for membership will be acted upon: Major W. H. Calkins, U. S. V.; Colonel W. W. Groot, U. S. V.; Major G. R. Davis, U. S. V.; Lieutenant H. J. Spooner, U. S. V.; Lieutenant M. A. McCord, U. S. V.; Major W. McKinley, U. S. V.; Medical Director W. S. Hord, U. S. V.; Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. P. Gross, U. S. A.; Major C. A. Winkler, U. S. A.; Lieutenant J. H. Jennings, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. W. Thompson, U. S. A.; Surgeon C. C. Bourbaugh, U. S. V.; General Edward Hatch, U. S. A.; Surgeon J. B. Rice, U. S. V.; Gen. T. L. Young, U. S. V.; Mr. D. T. Worden, eldest son of Rear Admiral Worden; Hon. H. B. Anthony, and Hon. S. J. Kirkwood. At a meeting held February 7, the Council adopted a resolution, "That it is the desire and hope of the Commandery that every Companion will consider it both his duty and pleasure to contribute to the monthly meetings short verbal or written sketches of Army or Navy life during the war, interesting personal reminiscences, statements of facts, descriptions of battles or campaigns. Provided, however, that such sketches shall in no case state personal opinions on controverted questions, include criticism either of officers or operations, or make assertions that might be disputed, and lead to controversy."

Official communications for the New Commandery of Ohio should be addressed to General R. B. Hayes, U. S. V., Commander, or Lieutenant A. H. Maxton, Recorder, Burnett House, Cinn.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, to be held at Portland, March 7, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Chaplain J. A. Leach, U. S. V.; Captain C. E. Nash, U. S. V., and Lieut. J. O. Smith, U. S. V.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 23, 1883.

As much irregularity exists on the part of the Commanding Officers of posts within this Department, in permitting large details of enlisted men on extra and daily duty, the number so detailed from each company will be at once reduced, so as in no case, in future (without special authority from these Headquarters), to exceed the ratio of one-sixth the actual effective force of the company from which the detail is made. This reduction must be immediately made on the receipt of this order, and the next ensuing post return must show this fact.

By command of Major General Pope:

E. R. PLATT, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 2, D. N. M., Feb. 23, 1883.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie having returned from leave of absence, hereby resumes command of the District of New Mexico. Capt. Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, is announced as A. Asst. Adj't. Gen., vice 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Adj't. 22d Inf., relieved, otherwise the District Staff will remain as now constituted.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 14, 1883.

Announces the result of target practice in the Dept. for Dec., 1882.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp'r. Gen., will proceed to make the quarterly inspection of accounts of disbursing officers stationed at the following places: Philadelphia and Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Piccatinny Powder Depot, N. J.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; New London, Conn.; Providence, Newport, and Fort Adams, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; Portland, Me.; National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Albany, West Point, Willet's Point, David's Island, Oswego, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Fort Wayne, and Grand Rapids, Mich. (S. O. 6, Feb. 28, M. D. M.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Major Marshall J. Ludington, from duty as Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Plate, on or before the 1st day of April, 1883, will report at the expiration of his present leave of absence to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for assignment as Chief Q. M. of that Dept. Major Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will report, on or before April 1, 1883, to the Lieut. Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for duty as depot Q. M., at St. Louis, Missouri. Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty, in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report, on or before April 1, 1883, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, A. Q. M. (recently appointed), will report in person, on or before April 1, 1883, to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to duty at that post (S. O. 24, W. D.)

Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 36, Feb. 21, D. D.)

Col. R. Saxon, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, will proceed without delay to Fort Huachuca, A. T., on business connected with the Q. M. Dept., for the public service (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M. of the Div., will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., on public business (S. O. 6, Feb. 28, M. D. A.)

PAT DEPARTMENT.—The troops in the Dept. of the Plate will be paid to include Feb. 28, 1883, as follows: At the posts of Fort Sidney, Neb., Fort Fred Steele and Fort Bridger, Wyo., and detachment at Fort Thornburgh, Utah, by Major T. H. Stanton, Chief Paymaster. At the posts of Forts Douglas and Cameron, Utah, and Fort Hall, Idaho, by Maj. W. H. Eckels. At the posts of Forts Omaha and Niobrara, Neb., and Fort Washakie, Wyo., by Major A. S. Towar. At the posts of Fort Laramie, Wyo., and Fort Robinson, Neb., by Major J. W. Wham. At the posts of Fort D. A. Russell and Fort McKinney, Wyo., by Major C. C. Sniffen (S. O. 21, Feb. 20, D. P.)

The troops of the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Feb. 28, 1883, as follows: At Forts Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major P. P. G. Hall. At Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell, Mobowell and Yuma, and San Diego Barracks, by Major W. E. Creary. At Forts Apache, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos Agency, by Major Henry Clayton (S. O. 18, Feb. 16, D. A.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops thereto on Feb. 28, 1883: Major William H. Johnston, Fort Sibley, Willet's Point, and David's Island, N. Y. H. Major L. O. Dewey, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Fort Mackinac, and Fort Brady, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana. Major John P. Willard, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, Fort Porter, and Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn. Maj. Chas. I. Wilson, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Major William Arthur, Fort Coimber, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, and Pittsburg Barracks, Pittsburg, N. Y. Major Charles McClure, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; National Armory, Springfield, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, and Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine (S. O. 33, Feb. 23, D. E.)

The following named paymasters will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops thereto as follows: Lieut. Col. W. A. Becker, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the General Service detachment at these Headquarters. Major Wm. Smith, at Forts Pembina, Totten and Sisseton, D. T. Majors J. E. Blaine and W. H. Comegys, in the District of Montana, under the direction of the C. O. of that District. Major Alexander Sharp, at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett, and Meade, D. T., (making the journey from Pierre to Fort Meade and return, by stage). Major George W. Baird, at Forts A. Lincoln, Yates and Stevenson, and Canoncement Bad Lands, D. T. Major Charles H. Whipple, at Forts Keogh and Custer, Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 33, Feb. 24, D. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. John J. Kane, member G. C. M., at Fort Craig, N. M., Feb. 28 (S. O. 39, Feb. 21, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price, member G. C. M., at Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 6 (S. O. 35, Feb. 28, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. Marcus E. Taylor, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M.,

appointed at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 23, Jan. 27, W. D. (S. O. Feb. 26, W. D.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry G. Burton, Asst. Surg., is extended two months (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.) Hospital Steward Adolph Albrecht, discharged at Fort Lewis, Colo., on Feb. 11, 1883, by expiration of service.

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. William H. Miller, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. James A. Aleshire are relieved, and Capt. Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonner, and 2d Lieuts. Frederick S. Folz and George W. Goode, detailed as members G. C. M. instituted at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 128, series of 1882, D. Columbia (S. O. 15, Feb. 14, D. Columbia.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, member, G. C. M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., March 5 (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, D. D.)

The following letter from Colonel Ilges to Captain Norwood tells its own story:

"Fort Assiniboine, M. T., February 13, 1883.

"Captain R. Norwood, Comdg. Troop L, 2d Cavalry:

"CAPTAIN: The Commanding Officer directs me to thank you, and the members of your troop, for the efficient service you and they have rendered during the late expedition after stolen horses in the camp of the Gros Ventres Indians. The distance of about 40 miles was made expeditiously when the thermometer was 20 deg. below zero, through deep snow and in the face of severe storm. The number of disabled men in your troop upon return to this post, attests to the hardships undergone, and the result of the scout, though but a short one, furnishes the Commanding Officer a fitting and welcome opportunity to thus officially express his recognition of your services. Very respectfully, etc.,

"ROBT. F. BATES, 1st Lieut. and Adj't. 18th Inf.,

"Post Adjutant."

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Private Jerome J. Weinberg, Troop A, 3d Cav., Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, is relieved from duty at Whipple Bks, and will report for temporary duty to the Medical Director of the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 15, Feb. 19, D. A.)

The C. O. Fort Bowie will grant a furlough for three months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment, to Private Wales Emmons, Troop M (S. O. 15, Feb. 17, D. A.)

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FEBRUARY, 1883.—

Headquarters, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. T.: Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin, comdg. regt. and post; Adjutant Bainbridge Reynolds, Post Adj't. and Treas., A. Q. M., A. C. S., Acting Signal, Ord., and Recruiting Officer; Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., H. Fort Thomas, Ariz. T.: Major Andrew W. Evans, comdg. post; Capt. Peter D. Vroom, L.; 1st Lieut. Chas. Morton, A.; 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, C.; 1st Lieut. John M. Porter, L., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., A. S. and O. O.; 2d Lieut. Jas. O. Mackay, C.; 2d Lieut. D. H. Broughton, A.; 2d Lieut. P. W. West, G. Fort Lowell, Ariz. T.: Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Verde, Ariz. T.: Capt. Gerald Russell, H. Comdg. troop and post; 1st Lieut. J. F. Cummings, E., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Capt. John B. Johnson, B.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, B. San Carlos Agency, Ariz. T.: Capt. Emmet Crawford, G. Supt. Enrollment of Ind. Scouts; 2d Lieut. B. Davis, L. Fort Huachuca, A. T.: Capt. J. C. Thompson, F.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., F. Fort Apache, Ariz. T.: Capt. J. P. Walker, I. (in arrest); 1st Lieut. G. A. Dodge, D. Fort Grant, Ariz. T.: Capt. O. Elting, E.; Capt. A. D. King, D.; 2d Lieut. W. D. Beach, E.; 2d Lieut. F. O. Johnston, D. Fort Bowie, Ariz. T.: 1st Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, M.; 2d Lieut. Thos. B. Dugan, M. On Detached Service: Col. Albert G. Brackett, Jefferson Bks, Mo., Supt. of General Mounted Recruiting Service; Capt. Geo. A. Drew, A. Rec. Ser., Detroit, Mich.; Capt. J. G. Bourke, A. C. D. to Gen. Crook, Whipple Bks, A. T.; 1st Lieut. Fredk. Schwatka, G. A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, Vancouver Bks, W. T.; 1st Lieut. Jas. Allen, H. Sig. Office, Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. Geo. A. Dodd, D. Fort Apache, A. T., comdg. Troop I; 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, E. Jefferson Bks, Mo.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., F. on duty with Troop C, 6th Cav., at Fort Huachuca, A. T. On Leave: 1st Lieut. Jas. F. Simpson, Q. M., Waterbury, Conn.; 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, F. Scranton, Pa. On Sick Leave: Capt. Deane Monahan, M. Hardin, Colo.; 1st Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, B. Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1st Lieut. F. H. French, I. Phila., Pa.; 2d Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., L.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royall.

Major Henry E. Noyes, president; Capt. C. M. Callahan, 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, and 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean, members, G. C. M. at Fort Craig, N. M., Feb. 28 (S. O. 39, Feb. 21, D. M.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton is announced as A. A. A. Gen. Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 2, Feb. 23, D. N. M.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 4th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 21, W. D.)

The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., will grant a furlough for one month and fifteen days to Sgt. Edward McGann, Troop G (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Leave of Absence.—Four months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Arizona, Capt. William L. Fouk (S. O., Feb. 27, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John N. Glass, one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for the 8th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 21, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for the 9th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, president; 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 2d Lieuts. David Price, Frank S. Harlow, Charles J. Bailey, members, and 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16 (S. O. 15, Feb. 14, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter is detailed member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 15, D. Cal. (S. O. 16, Feb. 17, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin is relieved from duty as mem-

ber of the Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 17, M. D. P., to inspect cavalry horses (S. O. 19, Feb. 19, M. D. P.)

In the case of Private E. J. McCormick, Light Bat. E, tried by G. C.-M. for violation of the 32d and 17th Articles of War, the reviewing officer (General N. A. Miles, U. S. A.), remarks: "The accused is charged with a violation of the 17th Article of War, in having sold, or otherwise disposed of, certain clothing, which had been issued to him by the Government as part of his equipment as a soldier. Clothing is furnished the soldier for wear in the service, and for no other purpose. The Court seems to have been of the opinion that clothing issued to soldiers belongs to them unqualifiedly, so far as right of property is concerned, because of the fact that the value of the articles, as stated, is charged against their clothing account at the time of issue, and that the ascertainable loss to the Government resulting from this sale of clothing, was the cost of transportation on the articles sold, and, to cover this loss, the sum of 89 cents was assessed, under provisions of the 17th Article of War, whereas, in this item alone, the Government is put to the additional expense of transportation on the articles necessary to replace this clothing sold. The legal right of the soldier to the clothing issued to him is a qualified right, that of use only whilst in service, and continues to be public property within the intent of the 17th Article of War, so far as the right of disposition of the clothing is concerned, and by the meaning of this article clothing is placed on the same basis as to penalty for the improper disposition of as arms, horses, etc., and the principle that a soldier can convey no title thereto is, in substance, clearly declared, as will appear by reference to Sec. 3748, R. S. (G. C.-M. O. 5, Feb. 5, Dept. Columbia.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Frank E. Taylor, one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 19, Feb. 19, M. D. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

So much of par. 6, S. O. 42, Feb. 19, 1883, W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. Wright F. Edgerton to proceed to join Bat. I, is revoked (S. O., Feb. 27, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. Frederick T. Dent.

1st Sergt. J. Johnstone, Bat. G, having reported and received the prize won by him in the competitions in rifle firing for places in the Division team of 1882, will return to his station, St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 7, March 1, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 21, Feb. 28, M. D. M.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, having reported and received the prize won by him in the competitions in rifle firing for places in the Division team of 1882, will return to his station, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 7, March 1, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

1st Lieut. Douglas M. Scott, comdg. the Provost Guard at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, will proceed to his station, St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 7, March 1, M. D. A.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of one month, and to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Missouri, Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, Fort Shaw, Mont. T. (S. O. 19, Feb. 24, M. D. M.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. N. Whistler, president; Major Caleb R. Layton, Capt. Samuel Givenshine, Edmund Butler, Mason Carter, R. McDonald, T. H. Logan, 2d Lieuts. C. A. Churchill, Edward S. Avis, W. H. Chatfield, members, and 1st Lieut. E. L. Randall, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., March 5 (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, D. D.)

1st Sergt. Johann Grasser, Co. K, 5th Inf., Fort Custer, M. T., having been recommended for promotion in the Army, under the act of June 18, 1878, will report in person at Fort Snelling, Minn., on March 15, 1883, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf., president of the Board, for examination by the Board of Officers convened by par. 1, S. O. 29, D. D. (S. O. 38, Feb. 24, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, six months (S. O., Feb. 24, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney will proceed to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, and relieve 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon of all duties now performed by him. Lieut. Kennon is granted leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 22, Feb. 24, D. P.)

On the reporting for duty with his company of 2d Lieut. Charles H. Ingalls, 1st Lieut. John Carland will be relieved from duty at Fort Hall, Idaho, and directed to report for assignment to the C. O. 6th Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 22, Feb. 24, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. H. B. Freeman, now on temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., in the Dept. of Plate (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, D. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

So much of par. 3, S. O. 19, D. E., as directs Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th Inf., to inspect the New Hampshire Militia is revoked, and Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf., is detailed for the service in question (S. O. 34, Feb. 24, D. E.)

2d Lieuts. Henry Kirby and V. E. Stottler, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 6 (S. O. 35, Feb. 28, D. E.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will relieve 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., of his duties as Instructor in Rifle Practice (S. O. 22, Feb. 24, D. P.)

Capt. E. C. Woodruff is detailed to inspect the New Hampshire Militia, instead of Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th Inf., as directed in par. 3, S. O. 19, D. E. (S. O. 34, Feb. 24, D. E.)

Capt. William E. Dove, president; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, members, and 2d Lieut. O. H. Barth, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 6 (S. O. 35, Feb. 28, D. E.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler, Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed

to Fort Craig, N. M., on public business (S. O. 17, Feb. 19, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. William L. Buck is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss. (S. O., Feb. 24, W. D.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 13th Inf. (S. O., Feb. 21, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. J. A. Slade, A. D. C., will be relieved in his duties as Instructor in Rifle Practice (S. O. 22, Feb. 24, D. P.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. Thomas E. Rose, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 21, Feb. 28, M. D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Leave of Absence.—One year on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, 2d Lieut. Ormentis J. C. Hock (S. O., Feb. 27, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M. 21st Inf., A. A. Q. M., from Vancouver to Portland and return, on Dec. 6, 13, and 20, 1882, and Jan. 10, 1883, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 16, Feb. 15, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Geo. H. Burton is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 17, M. D. P. (S. O. 19, Feb. 19, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Until further orders, Capt. J. B. Irvine will, in addition to his other duties, make quarterly inspection of the money accounts of the following named officers, stationed at Denver, Colo.: Major H. G. Thomas, Paymaster, and Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M. (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. M.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Adj't., is relieved as A. A. A. Gen. Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 2, Feb. 23, D. N. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

2d Lieut. E. B. Bolton will be relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss., and will join his company (S. O., Feb. 24, W. D.)

Capt. George M. Randall, member, G. C.-M. appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 23, Jan. 27, 1883, W. D. (S. O., Feb. 26, W. D.)

1st Lieuts. F. L. Dodge, G. D. Cowles, members, and 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Craig, N. M., Feb. 28 (S. O. 39, Feb. 21, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Reno, I. T., will grant a furlough for one month to Private Claudius Ussary, Co. I (S. O. 40, Feb. 22, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. William L. Clarke (S. O., Feb. 24, W. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 17, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

1st Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, 1st Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, February 9, 1883, vice Souly, promoted.

Herman Biggs, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, to be Captain of Staff on the retired list, February 5, 1883 (act of January 18, 1883).

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel, January 10, 1883, vice Tower, retired from active service.

Major Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, January 10, 1883, vice Duane, promoted.

Captain James W. Souly, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, January 25, 1883, vice Baker, deceased.

Captain Andrew S. Burt, 9th Infantry, to be Major 8th Infantry, January 26, 1883, vice Sanders, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, 9th Cavalry, to be Captain, January 20, 1883, vice Hooker, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Morris C. Foote, Adjutant 9th Infantry, to be Captain, January 26, 1883, vice Burt, promoted to 8th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Robert T. Emett, 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 20, 1883, vice Cusack, promoted.

CASUALTY.

Major Verling K. Hart, 5th Cavalry—Died February 17, 1883, at Fort McKinney, Wyoming Territory.

NOTE.—No List was issued for the week ending February 10, 1883.

During the week ending Saturday, February 24, 1883.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Charles B. Satterlee, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 31, 1883, vice Postley, resigned.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel George Thom, Corps of Engineers, February 20, 1883.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Frank B. McCoy, from the 24th Infantry to the 3d Infantry, February 20, 1883.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Walter Clifford, 7th Infantry—Died February 23, 1883, at Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory.

Captain H. Baxter Quimby, 25th Infantry—Died February 19, 1883, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

General Courts-Martial.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art.

At Fort Craig, N. M., Feb. 28. Detail: Four officers of the 4th Cav., three of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 6. Detail: Four officers of the 12th Inf.; two of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., March 5. Detail: Eleven officers of the 5th Inf., and one of the 2d Cav.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf., at Fort Canby, W. T.; Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., and Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 18, Feb. 9, D. Columbia.)

Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 14, Feb. 13, D. Columbia.)

Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav., and Capt. W. M. Dunn, Jr.,

2d Art., A. D. C., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 42, Feb. 26, D. M.)

Board of Officers.—The Board of Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, series of 1882, will proceed from Kansas City to Saint Louis, Mo., in the execution of the duties assigned it (S. O. 38, Feb. 24, D. D.)

Board of Examination.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. W. E. Dongherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav.; Asst. Surg. H. I. Raymond, and 2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Apache, Feb. 26, for the examination of 1st Sergt. Charles Gneu'ther, Co. B, 1st Inf., recommended for promotion to the position of 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 16, Feb. 19, D. A.)

Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, Capt. G. B. Rodney, Capt. Edward Field, 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, and 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., will assemble at Fort Adams, R. I., March 15, 1883, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Corp. Alexander Thomas, Bat. G, 4th Art., a candidate for promotion (S. O. 35, Feb. 28, D. E.)

Bread Ration.—The bread ration at Fort Lewis, Colo., is increased to twenty ounces, until July 1, 1883. This order does not vary the issue of flour by the Subsistence Department, but only diminishes the amount of savings for the post fund made in the baking of the bread (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. M.)

The ration of bread of Bat. G, 4th Art., stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., is increased to twenty-two ounces, until further orders (S. O. 38, Feb. 23, D. E.)

Chevrons.—"All chevrons issued to be worn on infantry overcoats are dark blue" (Letter A. G. O., Feb. 2, 1883).

Military Prisoners.—The portion of the sentence in the case of Private John J. Barry, Co. K, 8th Inf., remaining unexecuted on Feb. 25, is remitted (G. O. M. O. 17, Feb. 19, D. Cal.)

In the case of Blacksmith Henry A. Wensky, Troop C, 4th Cav., the unexpired and unexecuted portion of his sentence is remitted (S. O. 41, Feb. 24, D. M.)

In the cases of Military Convict Spencer J. Henry, formerly private Co. D, 25th Inf.; Military Convict John Harris, formerly private Co. D, 11th Inf., and Private Emery Stark, Troop F, 7th Cav., the unexecuted portion of their sentences is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 36, Feb. 24, D. D.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John Bracken, March 1; John Wright and Charles Hamilton, March 4; William J. Schockle, March 5; George H. Williams and William Lynch, March 8; John J. Powers, March 9; John Stepmay, March 10; Francis M. Maust, March 11; Cyril W. Newall, March 16; Joseph Moore, March 17; and Charles A. Flint, March 18, 1883 (S. O. 39, Feb. 21, D. M.)

Band Musicians.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, he has been authorized to cause the enlistment of such men as may be presented by you as band musicians, the men to be enlisted for regiments from whose commanding officers you may show requests for musicians. This will enable you to make such arrangements as you can with regiments for supplying the band musicians they require. Upon presentation of the men at a recruiting rendezvous, such as pass the examination required by existing regulations will be at once taken off your hands so far as expense is concerned. (Letter A. G. O., Feb. 22, 1882, to Bandmaster 47th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.)

Revolver Belts.—The number of special belts referred to in G. O. 125, A. G. O., Nov. 18, 1882, now being made is limited, and the Ordnance Department will not be able to issue them except as provided therein. The knife and bayonet-scabbard carried by the Infantry soldier will have to be worn on the Infantry waist-belt. (Letter C. of O., Feb. 18, 1883.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—The Phoenix (Ariz.) Herald says:

General Crook has wisely and quietly gone about his business, notwithstanding the frantic howls of certain of the territorial papers, and, no doubt, is better posted to-day as to the movements of the Indians than those who think they know it all and are putting the worst possible side of the matter to the public. The statement concerning the Indian raids and the murder of settlers in the southeastern portion of the Territory have finally proved utterly false. The wonderful reports of certain journals respecting "danger" were, no doubt, meant to attract the attention of Congress, the Secretary of War, etc., to the effect that the Huschucas should be honored by the headquarters of the military department of the Territory. No matter what the effect on the Territory at large might be, the most reckless statements were spread broadcast, and to-day we believe Tombstone and the southeastern portion of the Territory languishes in business as a result. Better leave Gen. Crook's business to his own care, and we have no doubt that it will be ably and successfully managed, the Indians remain quiet, as they have been ever since his advent, the miner and stockman will return to their accustomed haunts, and business will go along and increase each month as it should. The frequency of a great Indian hul-a-ba-loo on the whiskey-striken fancy of some nervous prospector, at the cost of thousands of dollars to the Territory and uncalmed for attacks on the military department, on the same grounds, are becoming scandalous and highly detrimental to the best interests of the Territory. It is time for them to cease.

The Arizona Miner says: Last fall General Sherman recommended the concentration of soldiers and establishing large posts. Since that time, however, the thing has died out, and we hear nothing more of it. In Arizona troops are scattered here and there, and in many places just where they are of no earthly good, except, perhaps, to enrich some crafty post trader who has, more than likely, held the place for the last decade and has grown rich and independent over the perquisites derived from stolen commissaries, quartermasters' stores, over-plus of hay, grain, wood and other things which post traders generally get their fins in on. It is the duty of our Legislature to consider these things and memorialize Congress to see that our little Army is consolidated and placed in an effective position, even though it hurts some old worms who have lived their whole lives off

of Uncle Sam.

Department of Dakota.—The Secretary of War has granted authority for the issue of the coal from the "What Cheer" Mine, in use at Fort Randall, D. T., at the rate of 2,307 pounds to a cord of standard oak wood.

The Fort Keogh "Garrison Theatre" company gave

another of their agreeable entertainments on the evening of Feb. 20, the following being the programme: "A Morning Call"; Sir Edward Arden, Mr. Such; Mrs. Chillington, Mrs. Girard. Musical Interlude: Song, by request, "The Flower Girl," by Mrs. Miller. "Slasher and Crashier"; Benjamin Blowhard, Major Whipple; Sampson Slasher, Capt. Ovenshine; Christopher Crashier, Lieut. Allen; Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Churchill; Dinah Blowhard, Mrs. Forbes; Ross, Miss Ovenshine. Capt. Butler was manager; Lieut. Chatfield, stage manager; Lieut. Thompson, secretary and treasurer, and Oscar Ringwell leader of orchestra on the occasion.

Department of the South.—The Mayor of Newport, Ky., has been constrained to offer the testimony which follows to the generous action of the garrison of Newport Barracks (Battery G, 2d Artillery) during the recent overflow, which was the more to be commended in view of their own losses and sufferings. Notwithstanding the fact that the post was entirely submerged for a week from five to fifteen feet of water over it, the men of the battery found opportunity to assist those still more unfortunate than themselves:

CITY OF NEWPORT, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEWPORT, KY., Feb. 21, 1883.

Captain Carlis A. Woodruff, 2d Artillery, Commanding Newport Barracks:

Sir: Your kind letter of the 15th received. Owing to pressure of official business, I neglected to reply to your generous offer. In travelling around the submerged district, we noticed the men of your command doing gallant duty, both in supplying fuel to unfortunates, and in the saving of life. We tender our heartiest thanks to you, and through you to your officers and men.

Yours respectfully, WM. H. HANROT, Mayor.

The recent destruction of property at Newport Barracks by the floods has caused some uneasiness at Newport and Cincinnati, as to whether the Government may not abandon the post entirely, and establish a garrison elsewhere at a place not so liable to devastation. A correspondent of the Times-Star writing on this head says:

"Upon Gen. Sherman's recommendation, some of the posts in the extreme South have been recently abandoned because of their unhealthiness and the prevalence of yellow fever. This gives increased importance to Newport Barracks as a southern military station. It is in accordance with these views that our public spirited citizen, the Hon. Albert S. Berry, has telegraphed Hon. J. G. Carlisle, of Washington, to increase the appropriation in his bill to \$200,000 for the purpose of buying a suitable site on the southern hills and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon for a headquarters, band and battalion. If the stone is once set rolling, more appropriations needed to finish the work would, of course, be forthcoming. Gen. Henry L. Hunt, commanding the Department of the South; Col. H. C. Corbin, adjutant general on his staff; Col. Woodruff, Capt. Dudley, and others, have expressed a favorable opinion of the project, owing to the probable unhealthy condition of the present grounds when the water subsides. Col. Woodruff, Capt. Dudley and Lieut. Thompson visited the Highlands yesterday to select a suitable place for a camp for the battery stationed here. They decided, we believe, upon Glenn's place, situated near the city limit, on South Side, west of the Alexandria Pike, as possessing all the requirements. Colonel Berry telegraphed Mr. Glenn, and has obtained permission for its location at that point. These grounds, with the addition of some adjacent, making some forty or fifty acres, if graded and leveled, would make a magnificent site for the new post. The owners are public-spirited, and would, we think, sell to the Government at a low figure."

Savannah was delighted with the 3d U. S. Artillery band at the recent sesqui-centennial celebration, and has made public acknowledgment of its efficiency and excellent behavior while there on the service referred to.

Division of the Atlantic.—The officers of the Division and Department staff, and the officers stationed at Fort Columbus, whose official duties do not prevent, were directed to assemble at these headquarters, in full uniform, at 12 M., March 1, 1883, to witness the presentation of gold medals, prizes for marksmanship won by 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. J. Johnstone, Battery "G," 3d Art. (S. O. 6, Feb. 23, M. D. A.)

Department of the East.—The Plattsburg Morning Telegraph of Feb. 28 says: Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Plattsburg Barracks in a very pleasant praiseworthy manner by Co. I, 12th Inf., giving a dinner, shooting match afterward, and a grand ball in the evening. Sergt. Martin Kennedy's team made 417 and Sergt. John O'Brien's team 408 out of a possible 500. Each team, 5 men, shot ten rounds standing at 200 yards and ten rounds kneeling at 300 yards. A Government rifle, 45 calibre, was used, 70 grains of powder and 500 grain bullets.

Department of Missouri.—Gen. Pope wrote Feb. 23 to the G. O. Fort Supply, directing him to present the department gold medal of last year to the winner, 1st Sergt. S. F. Cadworth, Co. E, 20th Inf., and to say to the Sergeant publicly that the department commander desires to express his thanks to him for the self control, the patient preparation, and skillful application of which his successful competition is a proof. The effect of the exhibition of such soldierly qualities cannot be other than beneficial to the service, and the department commander commends the example of the Sergeant to the emulation of his fellow soldiers.

The Leavenworth Times says: The horses of Troop M, 8th Cav., after being knocked off from pillar to post for the past year and a half, have at last been moved into new quarters. The shed at the entrance into the depot stable yard has been thoroughly fitted up for stabling purposes, and it is now the best cavalry stables in the post. It is roomy and every convenience needed to make it comfortable has been supplied. The silver cup which James Elliott, the champion heavy weight pugilist of America, is going to present to the best boxers, among the soldiers, Feb. 22, at the old opera house, has created quite a stir among the troops at the garrison. Several of them will compete for it. Private Boles, of Troop B, 3d Cav., and Private Black, of Co. G, 11th Inf., are said to be already in training, and no doubt more will enter the "ring." Corp. Stevenson, of Troop B, is also talked of as a probable contestant.

A Fort Cummings, N. M., correspondent of the New South West writes, Feb. 13: Maj.-Gen. Pope, accompanied by his staff and Lieut.-Col. Volkmar, paid an official visit here Sunday last. After a review of the troops the general and staff thoroughly inspected the post. Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, our former efficient A. A. Q. M., has been ordered on duty at Columbus Barracks. Lieut. Goe is a general favorite and has the best wishes of all for success at his new station. Assistant Surgeon R. C. Newton has been ordered to Fort Sill, I. T. The doctor will be greatly missed. During last summer he was always ready and willing at any hour

night or day to attend the sick. The post is gradually building up. A new set of officers' quarters are almost finished. On the first of next month adobe making will commence with renewed vigor. Quarters will be erected for both officers and men in a short time. Cummings will put on new life, and soon will be one of the crack forts in the district. Gen. Forsyth is indefatigable in his exertions and, although he finds it almost impossible to obtain an appropriation, is determined to make all comfortable and build this place up. Mr. S. P. Carpenter, post trader, is making an extensive addition to his store by adding two large wings. A General Court-martial is in session trying Hospital Steward Woods.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MURDER TRIAL AT FORT SMITH, ARK.

Finch, the man who murdered two soldiers of the 9th Cavalry belonging to Fort Sill last July, has just been found guilty, and will be hung. The case, as developed on the trial, was a singular one. Private McCarthy and the murderer were the only living witnesses of the double tragedy. McCarthy swore Finch did it, and Finch being brought on to the stand to testify, swore McCarthy was the culprit. Each told a plausible story; but the subsequent actions of the two men—one fleeing the country, the other reporting the matter at once—as well as their general demeanor and appearance on the stand, inclined the jury to disbelieve Finch. Finch had two able lawyers on his side, who appealed to the jury in strong speeches, and pitched into the military for arresting this fellow, touching somewhat on the secess. Col. Clayton, District Attorney, tore them all to pieces, saying that from their argument man, no matter how much of a scoundrel, if an American citizen, could wrap himself in his country's flag, anchor himself on the American Eagle, and snap his fingers at the military, whenever it was their duty to arrest him.

Judge Parker gave a strong charge, and referred to the fact that the opposing counsel had tried to belittle and sneer at the U. S. Army, but he wished to say that the records of his court showed that all the commandants at Fort Sill had aided him at all times in preserving law and order in the Indian Territory, and were always subservient to the civil part of the Government. This attack on the Army was brought about by the arrest of Finch by soldiers, for stealing a horse from the military reservation, when, the judge remarked, they had the same rights in "hot pursuit" as a citizen.

The jury were out about 20 minutes. When they returned the double murderer, perjuror, and horse thief heard the verdict, was handcuffed, and between his guards taken to his cell, from which he will emerge to have a rope around his neck.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY CLOTHING.

FOR BAYARD, Feb. 20, 1883.

In your number of Feb. 10 Lieut. Col. Lazelle advances a most sensible scheme for the issue of Army clothing. Every branch of the service will be glad to see that this matter has been taken notice of by one of such high standing. The soldier must needs have uniform. In fact no War Office refuses it. The more uniform and warlike it is the more becoming, for it may be said to constitute an essential part of the soldier. Since it is of so much importance why not have it of the very best manufacture. Should every fellow who presumes to take be entrusted with this important office? Is not our War Office able to superintend this department? Why has it disregarded the matter so long? Must petty considerations interfere with the proper authority of the War Office, leaving this an open question for continual agitation? What can be said for the present system? Nothing whatever. The War Office can furnish the soldier with perfectly fitting uniform much better than the poor soldier can do for himself.

The moral influence of a change on the soldier himself would be good. According to the present usage he is obliged to submit to a drain on his revenue and suffers in his self-esteem. All this must be corrected when he knows that his wants have been seriously and justly considered by the Government from which he is entitled to ask this service.

A SOLDIER.

[Washington Correspondence Boston Traveller.]

GEN. GRANT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Gen. Grant, in a recent conversation, said: "The darkest day of my life was the day I heard of Lincoln's assassination. I did not know what it meant. Here was the rebellion put down in the field, and starting up again in the gutters; we had fought it as war, now we had to fight it as assassination. Lincoln was killed on the evening of the 14th of April. I was busy sending out orders to stop recruiting, the purchase of supplies, and to muster out the Army. Lincoln had promised to go to the theatre, and wanted me to go with him. While I was with the President a note came from Mrs. Grant saying that she must leave Washington that night. She wanted to go to Burlington to see her children. Some incident of a trifling nature had made her resolve to leave that evening. I was glad to have it so, as I did not want to go to the theatre. So I made my excuse to Lincoln, and at the proper hour we started for the train. As we were driving along Pennsylvania avenue a horseman drove past us on a gallop, and back again around our carriage, looking into it. Mrs. Grant said: 'There is the man who sat near us at lunch to-day, with some other men, and tried to overhear our conversation. He was so rude that we left the dining-room. Here he is now riding after us.' I thought it was only curiosity, but learned afterwards that the horseman was Booth. It seemed that I was to have been attacked, and Mrs. Grant's sudden resolve to leave changed the plan. A few days after I received an anonymous letter from a man saying that he had been detailed to kill me, that he rode on my train as far as Havre de Grace, and as my car was locked he failed to get in. He thanked God that he had failed. I remembered that the conductor had locked our car, but how true the letter was I cannot say. I learned of the assassination as I was passing through Philadelphia. I turned around, took a special train and came on to Washington. It was the gloomiest day of my life."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

FOR LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 14, 1883.

Feb. 7th being Ash Wednesday services were commenced, to be held every Wednesday and Friday afternoon, if so desired, during the season of Lent. Sunday, Feb. 11th, after the usual service and sermon, the holy communion was administered. This service was entered into and enjoyed by quite a number of the garrison. It was an interesting and solemn occasion, and had a good effect. Some of the ladies of the post very kindly arranged the altar for the occasion, and it presented a very inviting appearance. It may seem strange to a great many that such services should be held at a military post. And it is not to be wondered at if it does

sound a little strange, for the reason that it is of such rare occurrence.

Referring especially to the communion, I cannot see why it should not be celebrated at any post where there is a chaplain. In the first place it is certainly a part of the work of the chaplain. He is ordained to perform not only the rites of marriage and baptism, but likewise to administer the Lord's Supper. And especially is it his work when the people want it. And I suspect that that was one of the things had in view in requiring the applicant for the chaplaincy in the Army to be ordained.

In the next place, Christians are to be found at military posts as well as elsewhere. Their proportion may not be so great as in towns and cities, but we have them nevertheless. And as such, it is no less their privilege and duty to join in the holy communion than in any other Christian ordinance and duty. I know there is objection to the performance of this duty, and the reason advanced is that it is unnecessary at our posts. But upon that principle it could be as well said that it is unnecessary to pray or to read the Bible or to perform any other religious rite or duty. The Saviour says: "Do this in remembrance of me." A command is given and hence a duty follows. And that duty is laid upon one as well as upon another of Christ's disciples, and is as binding in one place as another when the means and opportunity are offered.

G. W. SIMPSON,
Chaplain U. S. A.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS.

SACKET'S HARBOR, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1883.

Thursday evening, Feb. 22, the 151st anniversary of the birthday of the father of our country, I had the pleasure of attending a grand invitation ball given by the members of Company B, 12th Inf., in their quarters at Madison Barracks, N. Y. The tasteful and appropriate manner in which the hall was decorated, and the pleasant and easy manner in which the ceremonies were conducted, reflected much credit on the members of this company.

At 8.30 p. m. the orchestra of the 12th Infantry Band took seats on a neatly arranged raised platform, almost completely surrounded with folds of the Stars and Stripes artistically placed, and a few minutes afterward dancing commenced and was kept up until midnight, when supper was announced. Dancing was resumed at 1 a. m., and kept up until daylight.

Beer and cigars were plentifully supplied for the gentlemen, claret wine for the ladies, and lemonade for Good Templars, who were largely in the majority.

Although the weather was unfavorable, the hall as well as several adjoining rooms were filled to their utmost capacity. Amongst those present were: Capt. Halloran; Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj't. 12th Inf.; Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Evans, Lieut. Mills, Lieut. Clark, Lieut. Barr, Doctor Noble Young, Doctor E. B. Ewing, and others.

The civilians comprised the *sille* of Sacket's Harbor and a few ladies and gentlemen from Watertown, New York.

The void caused by the absence of their gallant and kind-hearted company commander, Major H. C. Egbert (member of a Retiring Board at Buffalo), was much regretted.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

The figure of merit of Battery H, 1st Artillery, for 1880 was 40; for 1881, 66.4; and for 1882, 63; the average for the three years being 56.5. Had it been possible to omit altogether three men who were absent on detached service the entire year the figure of merit for 1882 would have been 68.

Is there any company organization in the Army that can show a better record?

The New York method of calculation is used in obtaining these figures, in which each marksman counts for 100, each first-class man 60, second-class man 30, third-class man 10, and those not practising 0.

PRESENTATION OF MARKSMEN'S PRIZES.

Major General Hancock, U. S. A., made a presentation of certain gold medals for marksmanship at his headquarters, at Governor's Island, Thursday, March 1, at 12 noon, in the presence of a large concourse of officers of staff and line. The medals were won in 1882 but were not ready for presentation until now to the winners, Lieuts. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., and R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Art., and 1st Sergt. J. Johnstone, Battery G, 3d Art. In presenting the medals Gen. Hancock referred to the efforts made by the War Department, in the absence of a specific appropriation, to encourage excellence in marksmanship, alluded in graceful terms to the scores of the winners now before him, at the competitions of 1882, and concluded by saying:

"I have to express my appreciation of the excellent work done, and to thank the winners for their most laudable examples, and their assiduous and faithful efforts to attain such excellence. The medals become the property of the recipients, and may be appropriately worn on all occasions of ceremony."

As each stepped up to receive his prize he was greeted by a few words of welcome from the General, and after an interchange of personal courtesies the proceeding terminated. Amongst those present were Generals W. D. Whipple, C. G. Sawtelle, W. G. Mitchell, R. H. Jackson, and R. Murray, Colonels R. Jones and H. G. Litchfield, Major Beck, Doctons Perley and Macanney, Captains Beach, Wharton, and Fessenden, Lieutenants Ward, Barber, Sawyer, Morton, Young, Johnson, Coffin, Reilly and Massey. Colonel Lafont, Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation, was also present, an interested spectator of the presentation ceremony.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, Tex.,

February 22, 1883.

On Thursday, February 15, the occasion of dress parade at San Antonio, Texas, was taken advantage of to present to Sergeant Albert W. James, Troop B, 8th Cavalry, the gold medal, which he won in the army contest last September. The parade having been formed, General Augur Commanding the Department, accompanied by General Vincent, Adjutant General, and his aids, Major Russell and Lieut. Augur, joined the commanding officer, General N. B. Switzer, 8th Cavalry. Sergeant James, accompanied by the Adjutant of the 8th Cavalry, Lieutenant Hickey, then advanced to within a few paces of the commanding officer, and General Augur stepped forward and pinned the medal on Sergeant James' breast, remarking at the same time that it afforded him great pleasure to have been given the opportunity by the War Department of conveying this distinguished honor to the sergeant, and hoped at the same time that his efforts during the late contests and his success would be the cause of emulation in the department. Sergeant James then returned to the battalion, and the parade was dismissed.

This presentation took place in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens of San Antonio, who generally take advantage of our beautiful evenings to attend the practice of the Eighth Cavalry Band at Department Headquarters and the dress parades of the Command of the Post of San Antonio.

MAJOR J. V. FUREY, U. S. A. and Mrs. Furey left Omaha Feb. 24 for New York, being called there by the illness of the Major's mother.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Senator Vest, who recently presented in the Senate the memorial we published from a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis, Mo., asking that the act retiring General Sherman be so amended as to fulfill the entire intent of the original act which created him General of the Armies of the United States for life, has since received the following letter from the General:

HQRS. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1883.

The H. R. Geo. G. Vest, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: One of my aides has called my attention to the Congressional Record of Feb. 13, and to the position of the gentlemen of St. Louis in my supposed interest, which you presented to the Senate in such complimentary terms. I beg leave to thank you and them for this public expression of respect, and will be further obliged if you will assure them that Congress has already done the very thing they petition for, and the law as it exists will retire me at the age of 64 with my full rank, pay, and allowances of General; that, too, without any request or petition on my part. Among the names signed to the petition I recognize many who have been my neighbors in St. Louis, and whose constant friendship for me personally is a chief cause for my selecting that city as the permanent home of my family. As long as my strength and life are spared I will endeavor to assist in the great work of making every foot of the land we claim as our own the fit abode of a virtuous, refined, and industrious people. With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

LETTER TO AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR.

Washington, February 6, 1883.

DEAR MR. BOX—Your long letter of the 4th is received. I prefer not to make scraps of sentimental writing. When I write anything I want it to be real and connected in form, as, for instance, in your quotation from Lord Lytton's play of "Richelieu": "The pen is mightier than the sword." Lord Lytton would never have put his signature to so naked a sentiment. Surely I will not.

In the text there was a prefix or qualification:

Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword.

Now, this world does not often present the condition of facts herein described. Men entirely great are very rare, indeed, and even Washington, who approached greatness as near as any mortal, found good use for his sword and the pen, each in its proper sphere.

You and I have seen the day when a great and good man ruled this country (Lincoln) who wielded a powerful and prolific pen, and yet had to call to his assistance a million of flaming swords. No, I cannot subscribe to your sentiment "The pen is mightier than the sword," which you ask me to write, because it is not true.

Rather, in the providence of God, there is a time for all things; a time when the sword may cut the Gordian knot, and set free the principles of right and justice, bound up in the meshes of hatred, revenge and tyranny, that the pen of mighty men like Clay, Webster, Crittenden and Lincoln were unable to disentangle. Wishing you all success in your efforts, I am, with respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Small boys are told that it is dangerous to fool around a buzz saw. But there is danger attending other performances, one of which is to intrude upon General Tecumseh Sherman when he is in an ugly mood.

But there is a charm even in his brusqueness. He treats every one in the same way, and would prance Secretary Frelinghuysen out of his office by the ear just as soon as he would the most insignificant person. The walls of his office are hung with pictures of buffalo and prairie scenes, for the old fellow has still a hankering after the plains, and always will, if he lives a hundred years longer. He sits in a revolving chair with a cigar in his mouth, and when a footstep is heard, is ready for business on the spot. Fond of children, he will talk to them for hours at a time, and would not have the slightest hesitancy about summarily ejecting a visitor who might chance to call upon him when not wanted. This is the kind of a man we all like, because he is sure to be himself in everything he does, and would not condone to try and make things appear what they are not. "With all thy faults, Tecumseh—well, never mind.

ABOLISHING THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Opinion of the Paymaster General.

Pay Department, United States Army,
January 8, 1883.

Hon. William B. Allison, Chairman, etc., United States Senate.

SIR: In reply to your private note of this date, I have the honor to state that during the five months ending November 30 the payments on account of mileage to the officers of the Army amounted to \$73,868, as against the sum of \$103,642 for the corresponding period in 1881, showing a saving of about \$30,000. It is believed that the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year (\$180,000) will be sufficient to cover all demands against that appropriation.

Referring to the House amendment for the gradual decrease of the Pay Department and its ultimate transfer to the Quartermaster's Department, allow me to say there are abundant reasons why this department should remain separate and distinct from any other.

On account of the increase of railroad mileage each year, making distant posts more accessible, the increased facilities for travelling and the consequent concentration of troops at large posts and the abandonment of small posts, I would recommend that no more paymasters be appointed until the number is reduced by retirement, death and resignation below forty majors.

To hasten this reduction, I recommend that those paymasters who are incapable of performing active service shall be placed upon the retired list at once, and that the law be so amended as to compel all officers of the Pay Department upon reaching the age of sixty-two years to retire from active service.

This change in the law would effect a reduction of ten paymasters within the next five years, as follows: One paymaster-general, two assistant paymasters general with the rank of colonel, and seven paymasters with the rank of major.

The safety of the public money is of the first importance. The present system of accountability is as near perfect as can be, and the liability to loss is reduced to the minimum.

The cost of paying the Army is found to be a fraction less than 1-3 per cent. on the amount disbursed during the past fiscal year. The cost for the past five years has been 1-3 per cent. The percentage will, of course, be reduced as paymasters go out of service.

The Browne amendment in the House bill contemplates the payment of the Army by the acting assistant quartermasters at posts. Of these there are over two hundred in the Army. Each one is a subaltern of the line, who, for the time being, discharges the duty of quartermaster for post where he may be serving with his company. He is not bonded, nor is it practicable that he should be. His duties are principally the receipt, custody and issue of quartermaster stores and property to the command. He has usually no title or no money responsibility. His detail is temporary, and may be revoked at any time. To thrust a large money responsibility on such a young officer at a frontier station, away from a depository, compelling him to keep his funds in his personal possession, not subject to weekly examination by report from depositories, is placing a temptation where it should be a duty to protect.

National bank depositories are not to be found in the midst of camps.

The amount required for the payment of a muster period cannot be accurately estimated in advance; an excess is usually asked—hence a balance will remain on hand to be held for casual payments. Against this balance there is no check. Again, these balances though small in themselves in the aggregate withdraw a large amount from the active funds available for disbursement, and owing to the limited appropriations, which leave a narrow

margin, makes it very difficult to distribute the funds to so many officers.

These officers must have currency to pay the troops. Checks would leave them at the mercy of post traders and seriously impede if not destroy the present beneficial system of deposits. To obtain currency, from five to eight officers would have to make the journey now made by one. There is therefore no safety nor economy gained by the adoption of such a system.

If it is proposed that the bonded officers of the Quartermaster's Department shall pay the Army, what advantage is there in substituting one officer for another?

Has the Quartermaster's Department a surplus of officers? If not, the quartermaster must perform the duties of both. He must shut up his storehouse from which daily issues are required and to which daily receipts are coming, while he is absent for weeks paying troops. It would be difficult to hold a quartermaster or his sureties liable for losses which might occur under such circumstances.

Again, it is doubtful whether his bond, given as a quartermaster, could be held for funds not accounted for as a paymaster.

The wisdom of the law giving the Executive the power of selecting the chief of the staff departments from the junior officers is so apparent that it needs no argument. The chief of a department should be above suspicion and be able to show a clear record.

The Pay Department as now organized has stood as severe a test as may be expected ever can be applied to it. It is capable of expansion in case of war and of contraction in time of peace. The proposed plan is not an experiment, for it was tested in the earlier history of our Army and found wanting.

Attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying memorandum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. B. ROCHESTER, Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICERS ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON.

List of officers of the Army and Navy on duty in Washington March 1, 1888, showing present employment and length of service in Washington since 1865:

ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, 11 years, 6 months, not continuous.

Adj't. Gen. R. C. Drum, 14 yrs. 9 m.

Asst. Adj't. Gen. Chauncey McRee, 2 yrs. 11 m. not continuous.

Asst. Adj't. Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, 2 yrs. 5 m.

Asst. Adj't. Gen. Samuel N. Benjamin, 6 yrs. 2 m., not continuous.

Asst. Adj't. Gen. Merritt Barber, 1 yr. 1 m.

Inst. Gen. D. B. Sacket, 2 yrs.

Asst. Inst. Gen. Absalom Baird, 1 yr. 8 m.

Judge Advocate Gen. David G. Swain, 2 yrs.

Judge Advocate Guido N. Lieber, 6 m.

Judge Advocate Thomas F. Barr, 8 yrs. 2 m., not continuous.

Q. M. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, 2 yrs. 2 m., not continuous.

Deputy Q. M. Gen. Alex. J. Perry, 5 yrs., not continuous.

Deputy Q. M. Gen. John G. Chandler, 1 yr. 10 m.

Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. G. Richard N. Batchelder, 2 yrs., not continuous.

Maj. and Q. M. James M. Moore, 5 yrs. 10 m., not continuous.

Maj. and Q. M. Bonj. C. Card, 3 yrs. 8 m., not continuous.

Capt. and Asst. Q. M. Almon F. Rockwell, 8 yrs. 7 m., not continuous.

Capt. and Mil. Storekeeper John F. Rodgers, 4 m.

Brig. Gen. and Com. Gen. Robt. MacFeeley, 7 yrs. 10 m.

Lieut. Col. and Asst. Com. Gen. Beckman Du Barry, 8 yrs. 9 m., not continuous.

Capt. and Com. of Sub. J. H. Gilman, 3 yrs. 8 m.

W. H. Nash, 2 yrs. 2 m., not continuous.

Brig. Gen. and Surg. Gen. Chas. H. Crane, 17 yrs. 2 m.

Col. and Chief Med. Purv. J. H. Baxter, 17 yrs. 2 m.

Lieut. Col. and Surgeon Basil Norris, 17 yrs. 2 m.

Maj. and Surgeon John S. Billings, 17 yrs. 2 m.

Maj. and Surgeon D. L. Huntington, 1 yr. 5 m.

Maj. and Surgeon Charles Smart, 3 yrs. 3 m.

Capt. and Asst. Surg. B. F. Pope, 11 m.

R. M. O'Reilly, 9 m.

J. O. Skinner, 1 m.

Brig. Gen. and Paymaster Gen. Wm. B. Rochester, 4 yrs. 5 m., not continuous.

Maj. and Paymaster Asa B. Carey, 8 yrs. 8 m.

Frank Bridgman, 9 m.

A. E. Bates, 9 m.

J. R. Roche, 11 m., not continuous.

J. P. Baker, 2 m.

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers H. G. Wright, 4 yrs. 6 m., not continuous.

Lieut. Col. of Eng. Thos. L. Casey, 15 yrs. 3 m.

J. G. Parke, 17 yrs.

Orlando M. Poo, 18 yrs. not continuous.

Major of Engineers John M. Wilson, 4 m.

Peter C. Haine, 8 m., not continuous.

G. J. Lydecker, 10 m.

Wm. Ludlow, 7 m.

Capt. of Engineers H. M. Adams, 4 yrs. 2 m.

G. M. Wheeler, 12 yrs.

B. L. Loxie, 10 yrs. 8 m.

F. V. Greene, 5 yrs. 11 m., not continuous.

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Ord. S. V. Bengt, 18 yrs. 5 m.

Lieut. Col. Ord. Dept. James M. Whittemore, 2 yrs. 8 m.

Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, 5 yrs. 2 m.

1st Lieut. Chas. S. Smith, 1 yr. 2 m.

Frank E. Hobbs, 8 m.

Capt. Ord. Storekeeper Valentine McNally, 9 m.

Brig. Gen. Chief Sig. Officer Wm. B. Hazen, 2 yrs. 2 m.

2d Lieut. Signal Corps Joseph S. Powell, 2 yrs. 9 m.

1st Lieut. 1st Cav. Thomas T. Knox, 4 m.

1st Lieut. 3d Cav. James Allen, 3 yrs. 9 m., not continuous.

Lieut. Col. 6th Cav. Albert P. Morrow, 2 yrs. 2 m.

Capt. 6th Cav. Samuel M. Whittemore, 8 m., not continuous.

Capt. 7th Cav. John E. Tourtellotte, 10 yrs. 8 m., not continuous.

Capt. 8th Cav. John M. Baon, 10 yrs. 8 m., not continuous.

Lieut. Col. 1st Art. John C. Tidball, 2 yrs. 2 m.

1st Lieut. 2d Art. Louis V. Cariari, 3 yrs. 3 m., not continuous.

1st Lieut. 2d Art. Charles E. Kilbourne, 6 yrs. 7 m.

Major 3d Art. R. N. Scott, 5 yrs. 3 m.

1st Lieut. 4th Art. John P. Story, 6 yrs. 7 m.

1st Lieut. 4th Art. R. P. Strong 8 m., not continuous.

H. H. C. Dunwoody, 10 yrs. 6 m.

R. Craig, 11 yrs. 9 m.

M. M. Macomb, 6 yrs. 10 m.

Capt. 5th Art. S. M. Mills, 2 m.

Capt. 6th Infantry J. W. Powell, Jr., 1 yr. 3 m.

Capt. 14th Inf. George W. Davis, 4 yrs. 8 m.

1st Lieut. 14th Inf. J. A. Buchanan, 6 yrs. 2 m., not continuous.

Capt. 18th Inf. E. W. Whittemore, 7 m.

Capt. 16th Inf. Wm. H. Clapp, 1 yr. 8 m.

1st Lieut. 5th Cav. A. W. Greely, 9 yrs. 11 m., with Franklin Bay expedition.

2d Lieut. 11th Inf. F. F. Kinsbury, 1 m., with Franklin Bay expedition.

2d Lieut. 23d Inf. J. B. Lockwood, 1 m., with Franklin Bay expedition.

NAVY OFFICERS.

D. D. Porter, Admiral, Admiral of Navy, 12 yrs. 11 m.

S. C. Rowan, Vice-Admiral, Supt. Naval Observatory and Chairman Lighthouse Board, 5 yrs. 9 m.

J. L. Worden, Rear Admiral, President of Boards of Examiners and Retirement, 5 yrs. 2 m.

E. T. Nichols, do., Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, 2 yrs. 7 m.

R. W. Shufeldt, Commodore, President Naval Advisory Board, 5 yrs.

Thomas Patterson, do., Commandant Navy-yard, 2 yrs. 8 m.

W. G. Temple, do., Pres. Jeannette Board, 5 yrs.

Earl English, do., Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, 4 yrs. 3 m.

S. R. Franklin, do., Member Board of Examiners, 5 yrs.

J. C. P. de Kraft, do., Hydrographic Bureau of Navigation, 5 yrs.

H. L. Howison, do., Member Board Survey and Inspection, 6 yrs. 7 m.

Silas Casey, do., Navy Yard, 10 m.

W. T. Sampson, do., Naval Observatory, 1 yr. 5 m.

H. F. Pickering, do., Secretary Light House Board, 6 m.

G. W. Sumner, do., Bureau Ordnance, 7 yrs. 10 m.

J. R. Bartlett, do., Hydrographic Office, 2 yrs. 11 m.

Yates Stirling, do., Navy Yard, 2 yrs. 7 m.

C. M. Chester, do., Coast Survey Office, 2 yrs. 3 m.

F. M. Green, Lieut. Commander Bureau Navigation Determination Longitudes, 4 yrs. 6 m.

B. H. McCalla, do., do., 1 yr. 2 m.

W. M. Folger, do., Bureau Ordnance, 9 m.

C. H. Davis, do., Determination of Longitudes, 5 yrs. 1 m.

G. W. Pigman, do., Hydrographic Office, 3 yrs. 4 m.

J. G. Green, do., do., 1 yr. 6 m.

S. Hubbard, do., Naval Observatory, 2 m.

T. A. Lyons, do., Supt. Compasses, 4 yrs. 4 m.

W. W. Mead, do., Hydrographic Office, 2 yrs. 2 m.

M. B. Buford, do., Navy Yard, 3 yrs. 3 m.

W. H. Webb, Lieutenant Commanding Receiving Ship Wyandotte, 1 yr. 11 m.

D. G. McRitchie, do., Commanding Speedwell, 1 yr. 2 m.

R. M. Cutts, do., Navy Yard, 11 m.

J. H. Dayton, do., do., 1 yr.

F. Courtis, do., do., 1 yr. 3 m.

W. W. Reisinger, do., in Charge Bellevue Magazine, 5 yrs. 7 m.

W. H. Emory, do., Aide to Admiral, 1 yr. 7 m.

W. W. Gilpatrick, do., Hydrographic Office, 5 m.

A. R. Condon, do., Bureau Ordnance, 1 yr. 3 m.

E. C. Pendleton, do., Naval Observatory, 4 yrs. 9 m.

E. S. Jacobs, do., Hydrographic Office, 2 yrs.

Albert Rose, do., Navy-yard, 3 yrs. 11 m.

F. H. Paine, do., do., 1 yr. 7 m.

E. W. Sturdy, do., Nautical Almanac Office, 4 yrs. 7 m.

E. W. Very, do., Bureau Ordnance and M^om. Adv. Board, 4 yrs. 6 m.

J. E. Pillsbury, do., Coast Survey Office, 2 yrs 2 m.

R. B. Ingoldsby, do., Naval Observatory, 5 m.

T. B. M. Mason, do., Bureau Navigation (Office Naval Intelligence), 1 yr. 5 m.

E. K. Moore, do., Naval Observatory, 2 yrs. 6 m.

R. Wainwright, do., Bureau Navigation, 4 yrs. 1 m.

J. R. Selfridge, do., Recorder Board on Rev. Regulations, 3 yrs.

J. M. Hawley, do., Hydrographic Office, 4 m.

B. H. Buckingham, do., Bureau Ordnance, 2 yrs. 6 m.

C. G. Bowman, do., Naval Observatory, 10 m.

A. P. Nazro, do., Recorder Board Inspection and Survey, 3 m.

E. H. Taunt, do., Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, 1 yr. 7 m.

L. E. Bixler, do., Hydrographic Office, 1 yr. 10 m.

J. A. Morris, do., Determination of Longitude, 4 yrs. 8 m.

U. R. Harris, do., Naval Observatory, 7 m.

A. G. Berry, do., Signal office, 2 yrs. 4 m.

Kossuth Niles, Lieutenant, Navy Yard, 1 yr. 4 m.

J. H. Moore, do., Hydrographic Office, 3 yrs. 1 m.

C. E. Vreeland, do., Nautical Almanac Office, 1 yr. 4 m.

M. F. Wright, do., Bureau Navigation (Office of Naval Intelligence), 6 m.

J. S. Abbott, do., do., 1 yr. 10 m.

N. Sergeant, do., Navy Yard, 1 yr. 10 m.

F. Winslow, do., Fish Commission, 1 yr. 6 m.

A. J. Dabney, do., Hydrographic Office, 3 m.

G. C. Hanus, do., do., 1 yr. 4 m.

H. P. McIntosh, do., do., 1 yr. 11 m.

E. F. Reynolds, do., do., 1 yr. 11 m.

F. J. Milligan, do., Rec. Ship Wyandotte, 9 m.

W. G. Outler, do., Hydrographic Office, 1 yr. 6 m.

F. E. Fletcher, do., Hydrographic Office, 1 yr. 2 m.

B. M. Doyle, do., do., 6 m.

E. D. Bostick, Ensign, do., 8 m.

G. C. Foulk, do., Library and War Records, 2 m.

C. C. Rogers, do., Bureau of Navigation (Office of Naval Intelligence), 5 m.

E. C. Ray, do., Hydrographic Office, 10 m.

W. L. Chambers, do., Bureau Navigation (Office of Naval Intelligence), 9 days.

P. V. Lanadale, do., Navy Yard, 3 m.

H. W. Harrison, do., Hydrographic Office, 1 yr.

C. N. Atwater, do., Office Naval Intelligence, 10 days.

A. C. Almy, Midshipman, Library and War Records, 2 m.

E. E. Hayden, do., Smithsonian Institute, 1 yr. 2 m.

H. S. Chase, do., do., 1 yr. 2 m.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.
Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Havana Feb. 16—sailed 20th. Arrived at Matanzas Feb. 21, and sailed 22d for Cardenas. Arrived at Neiva Feb. 25.**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman.

Arrived at Savanna Feb. 9—having left Curacao on the 6th. Had a quiet run under sail, with strong fair winds to Santa Marta, anchoring there on the 8th. Savanna is of very little importance. Arrived at Cartagena, United States of Columbia, on Feb. 12, having sailed from Curacao Feb. 6. She was expected to remain there until Feb. 27, then proceed to Aspinwall. The health of all on board the ship is reported to be good.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper.

Left Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 26, for a cruise. Will go first to Cayenne, and then touch at all ports on the Spanish Main to Aspinwall, making the latter place about April 15 or 20. Then up the West Gulf Coast to Vera Cruz, and then to Key West, getting North again in June. The following are her officers: Comdr. P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Strong, Lieuts. R. B. Peck, T. T. Wood, E. A. Field, Boynton Leach; Masters D. L. Peacock and M. L. Wood; Midshipmen W. H. Emerson, W. S. Sims, F. R. Bainbridge and F. B. Wall; Cadets C. A. Doyen, T. H. Matthews; Surg. T. N. Penrose; P. A. Surgeon D. M. Guiters; P. A. Paymaster W. W. Berry; Chief Engineer R. L. Harris; P. A. Engr. C. J. McConnell; Asst. Engineers Howard Gage, W. R. King; Cadets W. H. P. Creighton; 1st Lieut. Marines, M. C. Goodrell; Pay Clerk J. R. Malone; Gunner Wm. Welch; Carpenter W. L. Maples.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Frederickstadt, Santa Cruz, Feb. 5, from St. Thomas. The visit to St. Thomas was in every respect satisfactory. Immediately after arriving the customary official visits were exchanged—the usual ceremonies observed. At St. Thomas, as at all other places visited in the West Indies, the officers of the *Tennessee* received a most cordial welcome, and during their visit were recipients of the warm-hearted hospitality of the people. The officers of the *Tennessee* gave a dancing reception on board on the evening of Feb. 2. At the request of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, the Admiral permitted a Minstrel Troupe, composed of sailors of the *Tennessee*, to give a performance at the theatre at St. Thomas for the benefit of the poor of the city. The performance was very creditable to those engaged in it, and the amount raised for the purpose was nearly \$400.St. Thomas received a large part of its food supplies from the United States. While the *Tennessee* was there thirteen American vessels were in port. The trade of the island is decreasing every year. On account of its excellent harbor and position, it was formerly a depot for supplies for the whole of the West Indies, but instead of being distributed from there in small vessels these supplies are now sent directly to their destination by the many lines of steamers running to the West Indies. In consequence of this it is little more than a coaling station and port of refuge for vessels in distress. Its excellent harbor and convenient situation will always make it a desirable place for these purposes, but as the land produces nothing and the trade is diverted to other places, it is believed it will become of even less commercial importance than it is now.The *Tennessee* would remain at Santa Cruz about ten days, and then proceed to Aspinwall, reaching there about Feb. 25. Health of all on board good.**VALANDIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Expected to reach Aspinwall on the 1st of March, and New Orleans March 15. Arrived at Navassa, Feb. 14. All well.**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilder. Expects to reach New Orleans March 15. Arrived at Pensacola Navy-yard Feb. 25, and would sail for Mobile March 5.

South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

[Adm. Crosby has been ordered to the Asiatic Station.]

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Arrived at Montevideo, Feb. 2, from Patagonia.**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. a. a. a. a.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo, Nov. 1.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson. (Ordered to be relieved by Rear Adm. Chas. H. Baldwin.)

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. Bancroft. Left Southampton, England, March 1, for Havre, France.**NIPSI**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Arrived at New York, Feb. 21, 1883, awaiting orders.**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicholson. Ludlow. Arrived at Genoa from Villefranche Dec. 27.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Morrison. At Sitka, Jan. 25.**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Callao, Feb. 3, awaiting arrival of a new crank shaft, or orders from the Navy Department.**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. At Callao, Jan. 22.**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Jan. 11.**LACKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Honolulu, Feb. 10, having arrived Jan. 25—42 days from Callao. After the usual courtesies had been extended to the vessel by the government, the Hawaiian flag was saluted with 21 guns, which was returned gun for gun by the shore battery.

On the 28th ult., accompanied by Minister Resident Daggatt, and seven officers of the vessel, Captain Wilson had an audience with the King, who received him very cordially.

The only special foreign commission to be present at the coronation, to take place Feb. 12, which had arrived, was from Japan. Extensive preparations are being made for the ceremony. Some rumors of dissatisfaction, but everything was going on smoothly.

H. B. M. ship *Mutine* and French man-of-war *Limier* were in port. The *Lackawanna* expected to sail for San Francisco about the 1st of March. Health of all on board excellent.**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. a. p. a.), Capt. Joseph Fife. Arrived at Callao, 27th Jan. last from Payta. Sailed from Panama Jan. 13. While at Payta the U. S. Consular agent visited the ship, and was received with the usual courtesies. Affairs in that portion of the country quiet. The Callian sloop of war *Chacabuco*, and about 50 soldiers, composed the forces occupying Payta at that time. The British flagship *Swiftsure* was at anchor at Payta. The usual visits and salutes were exchanged. H. B. M. *Comus* arrived on Jan. 25 from San Francisco. The *Pensacola*, on arriving at Callao, found the *Harford*, *Iroquois* and *Onward* in port. The *Iroquois* subsequently left on a cruise southward, as far south as San Juan Fernandez. There had been a few cases of fever on the *Harford* and *Iroquois*, but the health of the ship's companies had been restored.

Rear Admiral Hughes had called in person on U. S. Minister Partridge, and in company with him visited Rear Admiral Lynch, of the Chilean Navy. He also called on Senor Nova the Civil Governor of the District. During both of the latter visits the greatest friendship and good feeling was manifested by the Chilean authorities.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Arrived at Honolulu, Feb. 3, from San Francisco, under orders from Honolulu to Callao, Peru.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. C. [To be relieved by Rear Admiral Piero Crosby.]

ASHMOLE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Shanghai Jan. 4. Wrecked at the Lamoch Islands, in the Straits of Formosa, Feb. 21.**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Arrived in the harbor of Porto Grande, Cape Verd Islands, Feb. 2—one month from Lynnhaven Bay. Experienced a succession of gales in the Gulf Stream, from the S. W. and N. W., on the 10th and 13th of January, in which the 2d cutter was lost. The sea was very high and the ship rolled deeply. Another severe gale was encountered the night of Jan. 21, which lasted three days. It began from the N. W., and ended from the East. All well on board. Sailed from St. Vincent, C. V., Feb. 24, for Brazil.**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Sailed from Malta, Feb. 27, for Alexandria, Egypt.A private letter received by an officer of the Navy stationed in Washington, D. C., gives particulars of an act of bravery on the part of Lieutenant Samuel Belden, commanding the *Juniata*, and Midshipman Thomas Worthington, of that vessel, while it was in the Mediterranean sea en route to Malta. An apprentice boy named Benjamin fell overboard, and Lieutenant Belden, who was standing on the poop at the time, saw him fall, and without a moment's hesitation jumped into the sea after him. Midshipman Worthington went to the assistance of his commanding officer, and through their united efforts the boy was rescued.**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Nagasaki Dec. 30.**PALOS**, 4th rate, 8 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. In winter quarters at Tientsin, China.**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. a.) Capt. Jos. Skerrett. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 2.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Arrived at Barbadoes on Feb. 10. All well on board.**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. II. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Wintering at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Floater's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Training ship. Was at Barbadoes March 1.**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Has gone to sea on a cruise to Lisbon, St. Vincent, etc. Expected to return to Newport, R. I., May 15.

Address during cruise, care of U. S. Consul at Lisbon, up to steamer of March 2, from New York. After that date, and until steamer of March 24 from New York, care of U. S. Consul, Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, via London.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington. Ready for service.**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn. Laid up for the winter.**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Sailed Feb. 19 from the Boston Navy-yard for St. Domingo.**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at Mare Island on the 12th, and went into dock.**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Anchored in winter quarters at foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Left New York, February 20, for Norfolk and Washington.**WYOMING**. Not in commission.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, Pilot George Glaza. At Norfolk.**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.**MIANTONOMOH**,* 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. At the Washington Navy-yard.**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braunerreuther. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.**PHLOX**, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Anna-**PILGRIM**, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.**SNOWDRIFT**, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.**WYANDOTTE**,* 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Pawnee* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catakill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Zalizh*; *Makopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A suit has been brought in California by D. W. Bondin to recover possession of Mare Island, the Government Navy-yard, and the improvements theron, the value of the property claimed being \$30,000,000.

WHILE excavating for the new sewer in the New York Navy-yard a few days ago, the workmen exhumed in a trench the skulls and bones of about fifty men, who are supposed to have been among the patriots who died on the British prison ship hulks in Wallabout Bay during the Revolutionary War and were buried along the shore. Commodore Upshur communicated with Health Commissioner Raymond as to what disposition ought to be made of the relics of the Revolutionary martyrs. Dr. Raymond consulted with the Park Commissioners, and the result was that the skeletons were placed in a large, strong box, and were deposited in the tomb of the prison ship martyrs on Fort Greene.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Corea, negotiated by Commodore R. W. Shuit-let May 22, 1882, and recently ratified by the Senate, is now being conveyed to that country for exchange of ratifications by Mr. Gustavus Goward, lately appointed Secretary of Legation at Japan.

In the Boston *Herald* of Feb. 22, "A Medical Officer of the Navy" sharply criticizes the report of Dr. Hamilton, Chief of the Marine Hospital Service, on the proposed transfer of that service to the Navy Department. He says: "Reports originating in this manner should be regarded, in a general sense, as answers to the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy, and as such should, at least, be required to be clothed in respectful terms and language, and whatever argument they advance should be presented in a dignified and becoming manner. There is no reason why such a request issued by the Secretary of the Treasury should be construed by his subordinates as a warrant to release them from the restraints naturally imposed by good breeding, or to burst asunder the bonds of refinement, to say nothing of ordinarily required official respect. That portion of Dr. Hamilton's report published in the *Herald* of to-day, and there characterized as picturesque, presents him as ignoring the dictates of nobility, of sentiment, and dragging his attempt at argument through the dirt and slime of vituperation and abuse, which is made all the worse in that it attacks those who have never offered aggression to him or those he represents. Seemingly angered by some sting, or the consciousness perhaps of danger to his own position, he strikes wildly about, regardless of friend and foe, and allows his pen to trace thoughts prompted by feelings apparently so embittered as to have for the time overthrown calm judgment. This view is borne out by misstatements in his report which a man at all cautious in his remarks would have avoided, especially when necessary data were so readily obtainable. . . . While, like everything else in life, the medical department of the Navy may have escaped perfection, it refrains from adding to its own importance by invincible attacks upon others. Dr. Hamilton should remember, too, that endeavoring to belittle us does not elevate him, and that to proper thinking minds such efforts are very unsavory—more destructive to the assailant than to those assailed."The Naval Inspection Board, consisting of Capt. R. W. Meade, Comdr. H. L. Howison, Naval Constructor Edward Hartt, Medical Director A. L. Gibon, and Chief Engr. J. W. Thompson, Jr., made an examination of the U. S. S. *Nipic*, at New York, on Feb. 26. The crew, numbering about two hundred, were examined in all the drills—fire quarters, the handling of sails, spars, batteries and boats and in torpedo practice.

Pov. J. F. White, the chemist, and A. Angstrom, chief engineer, attached to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., have just returned from England, where they were sent by the Navy Department to inquire into the manufacture of gun cotton for the British government, which granted the necessary permission. They visited the Royal Gun Cotton Manufactory at Waltham Abbey, where every facility was allowed them to secure the desired information. Mr. White went as chemist and Mr. Angstrom as engineer, the latter taking the measurements of the machinery used and other valuable data which it is expected will be of great service to the Torpedo Station, while Pov. White thoroughly investigated the chemical treatment of gun cotton, its manufacture, storing, firing, etc. The British government, through its officers, was particularly desirous of imparting all information concerning the manufacture of the explosive, and it is believed that the information secured at Waltham Abbey will result in the manufacture at the station in the future of all the gun cotton needed for the American Navy.

WILLIAM LEWIS, of New Bedford, filed at the Navy Department during the summer, a claim for \$51,696, as the owner of the *North Star*, the whaling vessel which rescued the crew of the Arctic steamer *Rodgers* last May. In consequence of this diversion, the *North Star* was detained on her whaling voyage, and subsequently was caught in the ice, and sunk on the 8th of July off Cape Barrow. The claim consisted of two parts: \$576 as the expense of the coal, provisions and clothing used in rescuing the crew of the *Rodgers*, and \$51,129 the estimated value of eight whales yielding 100 barrels of oil each at 60 cents per gallon, and 2,000 pounds of bone each at \$18 per pound. This estimate was made by Mr. Lewis on the basis that the *North Star* would have taken as many whales as any other vessel in the fleet had she not gone to the rescue of the *Rodgers* party. On this claim the house decided to vote \$20,000, of which not exceeding \$1,000 is to be given to Captain L. C. Owens, of Vineyard Haven. Mr. Lewis says that his vessel was worth \$10,000, and had on board some \$20,000 worth of oil and bone when she sank. The insurance was but \$1,000. Inasmuch as the vessel was driven to go further north after whales than usual, owing to her detention of more than a week in going to Lieutenant Perry's assistance, the owner claimed that he ought at least to receive the value of the whaler lost, but Congress decided that \$20,000 is enough, though Mr. Lewis's real and probable losses are estimated at over \$100,000.The troopship *Himalaya* has been the first vessel in the British navy to be lighted with the electric light. The incandescent electric lamp seems to be admirably adapted to the lighting of ships, and especially such ships as have to travel in the hot latitudes of the Red and other tropical seas. The slightest diminution of heat is welcome, and to the heat diminution is added purity of atmosphere. The number of lamps (of the Swan Company) used in the vessel is 219, of which 171 are twenty candle power nominal, under normal conditions, and 78 are ten candle power nominal. The electric room is on the lower deck, a space having been taken from the coal bunkers some 10ft. 2in. by 10ft. 6in., and reached through the engine room. We believe that the first sea-going vessels using the electric light were those of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., plying between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. They are still lighted with the Edison light, which gives complete satisfaction, and is in every way an improvement on the old style of lights. The steamers of the Pacific Coast line on the same route use the Brush light.

SECRETARY Chandler has approved the action taken by Capt. Ramsay in the recent troubles with the Cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Capt. Ramsay submitted the names of the three Cadets who declined to apologize to him for their conduct, to the Secretary, who referred the matter back to Capt. Ramsay, giving him authority to exercise any further discipline necessary, and to make any suggestions or recommendations he might think advisable to the department.

Capt. L. A. Kimberly and Naval Constructors Thomas E. Webb and P. Hichborn, appointed a board to convene at New York, March 2, to hold a survey on the U. S. steamer *Nipic*.

LIEUT. Commander Chas. H. Pendleton has been ordered to appear before the Examining Board, at Washington, March 7, for re-examination for promotion to commanders.

MEDICAL Director P. J. Horwitz, appointed President, and Medical Inspector J. C. Spears and Surgeons J. H. Clark and J. Rufus Tryon, members of a Medical Board for the examination of candidates for admission and promotion in the Medical Corps of the Navy. The Board met in Philadelphia, March 1.

A MEETING of the general committee of citizens having consideration of the subject of the retention of the League Island Navy Yard met Feb. 28, at Philadelphia, Pa., and the sub-committee of six appointed to prepare an address to the Naval Commission embodying the arguments in favor of the retention of the naval station at League Island. The report says that since the Government has occupied the site it has expended upon it \$2,872,937, of

which \$1,731,321 were spent in permanent improvements and repairs. Attention is also called to the advantages of placing iron vessels in fresh water while under repair and the close proximity of Philadelphia to the coal and iron regions. They value the land without the improvements at \$2,000 an acre, or \$1,235,000 for the whole.

The following is the solar eclipse party who leave New York on March 2 for Callao, where a Government steamer will take them to the South Pacific: Prof. E. S. Holden, of the Washburn Observatory, Wisconsin, Orlie; Dr. E. S. Hastings, of St. John's Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Erasmus D. Preston, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Mr. C. H. Rockwell, New York; Ensign S. J. Brown, U. S. N.; Winslow Upton, signal officer, U. S. A. Two Englishmen sent by the Royal Society of Great Britain, expect to join the party at Callao. Mr. Preston, of the Coast Survey, goes out to conduct gravity determinations.

The *Pinta*, 4th rate, was put in commission Feb. 24, at Norfolk, Va. Will probably relieve the *Adams* at Sitka, Alaska.

1st Lieut. Frank Scott, U. S. M. C., has been ordered up for trial by the Court-martial sitting at Norfolk. The following officers will be on his Court: Capt. B. Taylor, Comdr. G. M. Schoonmaker, Comdr. Jno. F. McGlenney, Comdr. C. L. Huntington, Lieut. E. P. McClellan, Lieut. Perry Garst, Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, Major G. W. Collier, Major Geo. P. Houston; Judge Advocate, Capt. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C. The charge is scandalous conduct growing out of refusal or neglect to pay debts contracted.

The *Jeannette* Court of Inquiry, which has been adjourned and not dissolved, will no doubt be reassembled when the survivors of the *Jeannette* Expedition, now absent, return home.

Lieut. Commander Chas. H. Davis has been appointed to take charge of the work of measuring the difference of Longitude between Galveston, Texas, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, by means of the electric cable, the use of which, for this purpose, has been granted by the Mexican and Central and South American Telegraph Companies. He will be assisted in this work by Lieut. John A. Norris, Master Charles Laird and Ensign Wm. G. David. The party will leave as soon as their preparations are completed.

The following is a list of deceased naval officers, whose widows were receiving a pension at the rate of \$50 a month on the pension roll of February 1, 1883: Rear Admiral Henry Bell, Captain Alex. J. Dallas, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Colonel U. S. Marines William Dulaney, Commodore James M. Frailey, Captain John Gallagher, Colonel U. S. Marines John Harris, Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, Captain U. S. Navy Thomas A. Jones, Captain U. S. Navy Beverly Kenyon, Rear Admiral James M. Larder, Commodore Isaac McKeever, Commodore Charles S. McCauley, Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral William Reynolds, Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Captain U. S. Navy Joseph Smoot, Rear Admiral James H. Spotts, Major U. S. Marines Levi Twigge, Captain U. S. Navy Thomas W. Wyman, Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, Surgeon General William M. Wood.

A NEWSPAPER despatch dated Panama, Feb. 17, says: Rumors have been circulated that cases of yellow fever have occurred on board the U. S. steamers *Iroquois* and *Hartford* in Callao, but good authorities assert that the three men who died had all acquired severe typhus fever on shore. Liberty had been given to a number of the crew, and they overstayed the liberty on a wild carouse, and the fevers from which they died were a consequence. The *Iroquois* and *Hartford* at once placed themselves in quarantine, and on the arrival of the Admiral in the *Pensacola*, reported to him that no sickness was on board.

The marine Michner, who was shot by John Brooks, colored, is under medical treatment at the Naval Academy. A ball was extracted from the right shoulder of the wounded man, but the ball that penetrated the right arm was not found. Two other shots took effect in his clothing, but did no damage. The accused has been arrested. An investigation will be had into the shooting.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

FEB. 26.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green, to duty in the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. McP. Fesbee, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Carpenter Nathan H. Jenkins, to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

FEB. 28.—Ensign James P. Parker, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, as a member of the Board on Navy Regulations at Washington, D. C.

MARCH 1.—Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, to superintend the construction and erection of the machinery, etc., on board the U. S. monitor *Monadnock* at Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willits, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 2.—Lieutenant Commander Jacob E. Nool, as executive officer of the receiving ship *Colorado*.

DETACHED.

FEB. 24.—Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet C. H. Mathews, from the Swatara, and placed on sick leave.

FEB. 26.—Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, from duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Francis H. Poole, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire.

Mate Thomas W. Bousall, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Lieutenant Commander Socrates Hubbard, from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty in the Equipment Department of the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant Commander Augustus F. Miller, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and granted six months' leave.

Ensign Frank W. Toppin, from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Ensign Richard Henderson, from the *Nipsic*, and ordered to proceed home.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant John Garvin, for three months from March 1.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Feb. 28, 1883.

John Lutz, bugler, January 27, U. S. S. *Iroquois*, at Callao, Peru.

John Mason, second class seaman, February 3, at San Diego, Cal.

NOMINATED.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, a resident of New York, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from December 14, 1882, vice Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian, retired.

Midshipman Harry Kimmell, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Ensign in the Navy from January 9, 1883, vice Ensigns David Daniels and Robert M. Doyle, promoted. This officer is subject to examination before receiving his commission.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Court-martial Room, at the York street gate entrance, has been transferred to a spare room in the building on Cob Dock, so as to give the marines more accommodations at the York street entrance.

Pay Inspector Stewart, by order of the Department, has turned the Provision and Clothing Department over to his assistant, P. Asst. Paymaster Martin, so as to enable him (Stewart) to make his arrangements for joining the European Station as fleet paymaster. So far, no one has been ordered as successor to Paymaster Stewart.

Gen. Hancock and members of his staff called on Commodore Upshur, commandant, unofficially, Monday.

P. Asst. Surg. N. McP. Fesbee has reported for duty as assistant to Dr. Martin in the Medical and Surgical Department of the yard.

The employees of the Yards and Docks Department at this yard are very much interested regarding the Deficiency bill now before Congress under appro. "Mainte." to continue the yards open until the 1st July, when the new appropriations become available. If the extra money is not appropriated, it is thought a general closing up will take place at all yards of employees, etc., coming under the "Mainte." heading.

The planking, etc., is being put on the *Trenton* very rapidly, and she again looks like a ship of war. Much credit is due to Construction Department for the manner in which this work is done.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

RAMBLER, writing February 21 from the Pensacola Navy Yard to the *Florida Express*, says:

From the best information that can be obtained, we conclude that this Yard will not be closed more than it is now, neither have we any reason to believe that there will be any more work than at present. Chief Engineer Melville, of Arctic Expedition fame, applied for orders to this Yard, but was notified that no engineer would be sent here at this time, as the probabilities were that this is one of the yards that would be closed; so you see there are many doubts about our final condition. Paymaster Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, with his wife, who is a daughter of Senator Beck, have been spending a few days with us, but left on Saturday. It is not conceded that there is a necessity for the removal of the marines this summer, notwithstanding the surgeon's opinion to the contrary. The result last summer shows that there is really no danger of fever here if proper care is exercised. We take pleasure in stating that it is the universal verdict here that there has never been so gentlemanly a set of marines at this station as at the present time. They are a credit to their corps.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 26, 1883.

It is the unvarnished truth to say that the Naval Academy has had an experience such as I never knew before. How the difficulty originated is hard to say. The immediate cause is apparent—the attempt of Cadet Woodruff to give his fellow-students the benefit of his solution of the mathematical problems at the semi-annual examination. Beyond this there is a history.

The present head of the Naval Academy, it should be noted, is a man of unusual ability, marked character, and unbending integrity. Everyone who has sailed with him gives him the highest mood of praise, and say he is a spit in the ocean to be on shipboard with. As to the cadets, they are the same average that has been at the Academy for years.

It was not long after Capt. Ramsay became superintendent of the Academy before he had differences with officers who were there on duty. That was not unusual in the Academy. Admiral Rodgers and Capt. Breeze, when the former was superintendent and the latter commandant of cadets, differed so widely that the captain left after one year's service, when it is usual to stay three years.

Then changes in the Academic Board were made that were criticised both favorably and unfavorably. Next came a turn with the cadets.

The cadets when a civilian can get a chance at them out of the range of official eye talk freely, but with a vagueness of direct exposition that makes it a matter of inference as to the origin of the present difficulties. Two prominent reasons are alleged as causes—first, that the monthly examinations were made to count too heavily in the general aggregate, rendering it impossible for any but a genius to graduate; and secondly, that the captain had attempted to break up all class distinctions.

In answer to the first, it is stated by competent authority that the marks for the present term will be found more favorable to the cadets than heretofore, and to the last, that the arrangements made in the school for watches, etc., is just as the assignment is made on a man-of-war, and was done to break up the partiality shown by first classmen when on duty, who would report members of other classes for violations of regulations, but would allow their own classmates to do the same things with the utmost impunity.

The cadets claim that their cheering of Mr. Woodruff, when he was reduced to the ranks (the overt act), was only an old custom, and all save Cadets O. E. Woodruff, of Penn., C. J. Gross, of Maryland; W. A. McGrath, of Georgia; H. H. Balthus, of Ill., and Geo. W. Littlehales, of Penn., have signed an apologetic explanation of their course.

One thing is very certain, and that is, if the first classmen remain on shipboard till the examination in June, then there will be few that will graduate. They walk to recitation rooms at the other end of the Academy grounds thirteen times a day, which amounts to seven miles, and consume three hours. There are drills besides these marches. Then the cadets are forty in one room, and complain that numbers prevent them from studying. Some tell the professors when asked questions that they know nothing about the lesson, as they have not had time to study it. A cadet who stood No. 3 has dropped to 43.

That is the showing on the cadet side; but from the time Cadet Woodruff was broken to the time seven cadets were put in solitary confinement—a period of twenty-four hours—never was such lawlessness seen in the Naval Academy. Authority was defied, cheers rent the air, and groans and hisses greeted general orders read at dinner formation.

Last week when the order was read commanding two cadets for confessing their part in the disturbance, the whole battalion broke into a laugh, and another scene was commenced.

All the cadets, save those who participated in the disturbances at the Naval Academy, had holiday on the 22d.

The following is a list of the present Cadet officers of the Battalion of Naval Cadets, Naval Academy:

Cadet Lieut.—F. L. Chapin.

Cadet Lieut.—J. B. Jackson, A. S. Keith, B. E. Thurston.

Cadet Masters—J. M. Elliott, S. W. Armistead, C. P. Eason.

Cadet Ensigns—J. E. Palmer, H. A. Gillis, C. W. Dyson, T. A. W. Shock.

Cadet Petty Officers of the First Class—J. E. Palmer, W. B. Carswell, H. H. Balthus, T. H. Leary, I. K. Seymour, W. McCreary, C. W. Hazeltine, J. R. Harrel, C. H. Hewes.

Cadet Petty Officers of the Second Class—Horace A. Field, T. R. Richardson, W. A. Lawrence, D. W. Taylor,

J. G. Tawressey, W. W. Gilmer, J. C. Atwood, T. C. Fenlon, D. S. Nes.

Since the *Jeannette* the battalion has been divided into three instead of four divisions. The following shows the officers who have lost their positions by taking part in the insubordination or incidents attending it:

Cadet Lieuts.—G. W. Street, H. George, J. H. Barnard.

Cadet Masters—A. F. Agee, T. S. O'Leary, W. J. Wilson.

Cadet Ensigns—E. W. Dalrymple, T. H. Gignilliat, R. W. Barkley, R. C. Alexander.

Cadet Petty Officers of the First Class—T. A. Witherpoon, C. T. Brady, E. B. Weeks, F. R. Colvin, R. H. Woods, G. W. Littlehales, C. E. Woodruff, W. E. Bowman.

Cadet Petty Officers of the Second Class—F. E. Curtis, O. C. Williams, A. M. Beecher, H. McNulta, W. R. Shoemaker, C. P. Jones, Jr.

The latest bulletin on the insubordination was issued on Monday. It recites that Cadet W. J. Baxter was reported for misconduct (that is taking part in the *Jeannette*.) On examination Mr. Baxter made a statement that was misunderstood, and he was not reduced to the ranks. Finding he was misunderstood, he reported himself, but as he would not have been discovered unless he had confessed upon himself, he is released from further molestation, and his privileges are restored.

Naval Cadet Dashill was bulletined on Monday with ten demerits and a month's quarters on the *Santee*, for misconduct in the recitation room. The Superintendent says he gives the punishment because Cadet Dashill has been reported the fourth time for similar offenses.

Naval Cadets Charles E. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania; Chas. J. Gross, of Maryland, and Wm. A. McGrath, of Georgia, who were engaged in the demonstration of Jan. 30 last—the only three of their class who failed to express regret for their conduct—were on Thursday dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy by the Navy Department. The following order was read at dinner formation:

Naval Cadets Agee, Bowman, Dalrymple, H. A. Field, Litchfield, Philbin, Von Schrader, Weeks, Woods, and C. F. Webster, of the first class, are authorized to occupy their rooms in the upper quarters. The above named cadets and Cadets Barkley, Colvin, Barnard, George, Gignilliat, O'Leary, Sweeting, Toney, Wilson, and Witherpoon, of the first class, Hazeltine and W. P. Williams, of the second class, and all cadets of the third and fourth classes, except those quartered on board the *Santee*, are restored to privileges of their conduct grade.

These cadets only took part in cheering when not in ranks. It leaves the following cadets on the *Santee*, all of whom took part in groaning and hissing at orders when in ranks: Aldrich, Alexander, Brady, Darrah, Frazier, Glasscock, Gray, Greene, Halstead, Herbert, J. A. Jackson, Ledbetter, Ellinger, Legare, Lerch, Mitchell, Pettit, Quinby, Ryan, Stout, Zinnel, and Balthus.

The three dropped cadets after dinner obtained their papers and went down to Washington, it is presumed to try to secure a reconsideration of their cases.

LIEUTENANT BERRY'S REPUTATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1883.

To the *Editor of the Herald*:

I have to request that you will publish this statement in answer to a despatch from Washington published in one of the city papers concerning a bill before Congress to promote Chief Engineer Melville, and my services connected with the *Jeannette* search. In that despatch it is stated that a good deal of comment has been caused "among naval officers" by the proposition of Congressman Blackburn to incide my promotion with that of Chief Melville, and that "they declare that Berry has no claim to promotion, for he simply went to the entrance of the Arctic Ocean and got his ship burned." It is further stated that "there is talk about the department" accusing me of neglect to make proper effort for the rescue of Master Putnam, who was carried away on an ice floe during a heavy gale off shore; "that Putnam was seen walking back and forth over the ice for two days in plain sight of shore, and that no attempt was made to rescue him, although there were walrus hide boats of the natives at hand for the trial."

This despatch gave me the first information of the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Blackburn, referred to. I have in no way sought promotion for acts of mine while commanding the *Jeannette* Search Expedition," but feel that I am compelled against my will to appear in print to refute the unjust accusations contained in the despatch above referred to.

As for the statement that I went merely to the entrance of the Arctic Ocean and got my ship burned, my report to the Navy Department, accompanied by charts, shows where I went, and subsequently there was a court of inquiry on the loss of the vessel which fully exonerated me of that part of the charge. The vessel went north until she came to an impenetrable barrier of ice.

When Master Putnam was carried off on the ice at St. Lawrence Bay I was at Estetian, a week's travel by sled from there, and consequently did not know of the occurrence until a week after it took place, and could not have reached the place where he was carried off within another week; so I do not see how I can be held responsible for not launching boats to go to his aid. When Putnam was first seen upon the ice but one of the *Rodgers*' crew was present, and he could not prevail upon the natives to launch their boats, as they said that the ice would cut them through, and this did happen when a boat was subsequently launched to go to Putnam's aid. Master H. S. Waring, who was the senior officer at St. Lawrence Bay, did everything that was possible to save Putnam, and continued his search for a month or more. He has already made a report of that search. I cannot see how rumors so at variance with facts and former publications can exist among officers at the department.

Very respectfully, R. M. BERRY.

Lieutenant United States Navy, lately commanding United States *Jeannette* Relief Expedition on United States Steamship *Rodgers*.

PERSONATING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The Senate, Feb. 26, passed the following:

Be it enacted etc. That every person who with intent to defraud either the United States or any person falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States, or any Department of the Government thereof, and who shall take upon himself to act as such, or who shall in such pretended character demand or obtain from any person or from the United States, or any Department of the Government thereof, any money, paper, documents, or other valuable thing shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not longer than three years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

The Belgian Minister of War has been making for several years experiments with garments rendered waterproof by means of an alumine liquid. These experiments and medical examinations have proved that this system of waterproof cloth presents no danger to the health of those who wear it. The cloths submitted to this process, whilst being quite waterproof, allow the perspiration to pass through the fibres of the fabric. The cloth remains waterproof for two years, and the quality is not quite gone before four years. Chemical analyses, supported by experiments, have proved that the liquid contained nothing which could injure the stuff, or even alter the color of it.

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NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The differences between the two Houses of Congress on the Navy Appropriation bill were referred to a Committee of Conference consisting of Senators Hale, Logan and Davis, of W. Virginia; Representatives Robeson, of New Jersey, Ketcham, of New York, and Atkins, of Tennessee. The Committee met on Thursday evening and agreed upon the principal points for their report, as follows:

The number of rear-admirals is fixed at ten. The titles of the grades of masters and midshipmen are changed to those of lieutenant and master, the present masters and midshipmen to constitute junior grades of the higher rank without increase of rank or pay.

The section of the House bill abolishing the Pay Corps is stricken out, and also that providing that examinations for promotion shall be in writing, and that only one half of the vacancies in line and staff shall be filled by promotion. An amendment is added here giving to officers of the staff corps the same opportunities for promotion as those of the line.

The Committee struck out the section abolishing the grade of commodore, and providing that promotions to the grade of rear-admiral shall be from the grades of commodore and captain.

The Senate amendment is adopted, giving actual and necessary travelling expenses to naval cadets, while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as cadets.

The appropriation of \$100 for preserving the grave of Paul Hamilton, formerly Secretary of the Navy, is adopted.

The appropriation for torpedoes is altered to read as follows: "For the purchase and manufacture of torpe-

does adapted to naval warfare, and for the fixtures and machinery necessary for operating the same, \$100,000, provided that no part of said money shall be expended for the purchase or manufacture of any torpedo until the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy after a favorable report, to be made to him by a board of naval officers to be created by him to examine and test said torpedoes and inventions." The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Week's torpedo is stricken out.

The appropriation for the equipment of vessels is fixed at \$800,000, and the Secretary is authorized to adopt as a portion of the equipment of the Navy the life-saving dress adopted and approved by the Life Saving Service of the United States.

The section concerning the repairs of wooden ships is left as amended in the Senate, as follows: "Provided, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material."

The important Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary to procure the armament of the new steel cruisers is continued in the bill, and the total unexpended appropriation for the manufacture of steel, breech-loading guns, is reappropriated.

The section providing that the appointment of naval cadets shall be by the Academic Board, in the order of merit as determined by them, is stricken out.

To the provision "that hereafter no officer of the Navy shall be employed on any shore duty, etc.," is added the Senate proviso, "except in cases especially provided by law." The last section of the House bill, imposing heavy penalties for dishonesty in the pay corps, is stricken out. These are the principal points in the action of the Conference Committee. The section relating to the double-turret monitors was not agreed upon on Thursday, and the struggle over it was renewed on Friday. Another week we shall be able to give the text of the bill as it becomes a law.

In the debate in the Senate, Feb. 23, on the Naval Appropriation Bill, some question was raised as to this section of the bill:

And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy, in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service.

Mr. Hale said: "Mr. President, it is a curious thing about appropriation bills that two or three lines somewhere that seem to be very innocent or in the direction of good legislation will excite more attention than the main leading provisions of the bill. I have had more letters, more interviews sought with me, since this bill was reported, upon these two lines, 131 and 132, than upon all the rest of the Naval Appropriation bill, including the million of dollars appropriated for new ships, and the persistency with which the clause was urged led me to seek a thorough investigation into the meaning of this clause. I sent for the Secretary of the Navy and I asked him if he knew just what those two lines, 'in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service,' meant, or what they would effectuate. He said that he did not, that he would require time to study it. I told him I did not know. I had the impression, as the Senator from Indiana has, that they were innocent and were only needed to really carry out existing law; but I was suspicious from the very fact that it was urged in so many quarters. The Secretary took the subject-matter and investigated it, as I did."

It was proposed to strike out the words italicised above. With reference to this, Mr. Hale read this letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1883.

Hon. Eugene Hale, Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Sir: In response to your request, I have to state that the words in lines 131 and 132 of the Naval Appropriation bill as reported Feb. 10, 1883, "in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service," which the Senate Committee propose to strike out, were undoubtedly intended to lay the foundation for claims that an officer who, at some previous time, had served in a grade below the lowest grade in which he served upon last entering the service, shall receive additional back pay for the whole period of such previous service as an enlisted man if his service had been continuous in the superior grade.

It will also be noted that by the prior clause an officer of the Navy is to be credited as an officer with the actual time which he may have previously served as an enlisted man. Therefore the effect of the clause which the committee propose to strike out would, if kept in, give him additional back pay for all the time of his service as an enlisted man equal to the pay which he received when first an officer.

Last year this clause about crediting officers with all their actual time of service was first placed in the bill without the proviso that it should not authorize any change in date of commission or in rank of officers. This proviso was added during the pendency of the bill, and the clause and proviso became a part of the law of August 5, 1882, and are to-day in force. There is no occasion for now re-enacting them, except to make a cover for the insertion of the words which the committee propose to strike out, and to invite unjust claims against the Treasury.

Unless this result is desired those words should be stricken

out as proposed, or, what is better, the whole clause, beginning on line 115 with the words "and all officers of the Navy," etc., should be stricken out. Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Voorhees said: "My object is entirely and simply to accomplish just two things: one is to give the officer of the volunteer force who might have been out of the service a day or two, and not regularly transferred under the act of 1867, the same privileges and advantages as those that were regularly transferred; and next, to say on what grade this credit shall be given to him, and then the accounting officers can execute the law; otherwise not."

Mr. Hale said: "I suggest that the Senate agree to our amendment striking out these words, and then I will ask the Secretary to prepare some clause, and will also look into it myself, that shall remedy any difficulty that now exists in the Comptroller's office touching the future benefit that this may have upon their present rank."

This suggestion was adopted, and the words stricken out, but they were restored by the conference committee with a slight amendment.

COMPOSITION OF OUR ARMY.

THE Army Register for January, 1883, gives the names of 2,126 commissioned officers on the active list of the Army, appointed as follows:

	From Mil. Academy.	From Civil Life.	From Army.
<i>Staff.</i>			
General Officers.....	9	1	0
Adjt.-General's Dept.....	12	5	0
Inspector-General's Dept.....	4	1	0
Bureau of Mil. Justice.....	0	8	0
Quartermaster's Dept.....	17	45	2
Subsistence Dept.....	19	7	0
Medical Dept.....	0	186	0
Pay Dept.....	5	50	0
Engineers.....	105	0	0
Ordnance.....	49	11	0
Signal Corps.....	1	0	6
Chaplains.....	0	30	0
 Total Staff.....	 221	 344	 8
<i>Line.</i>			
1st Cavalry.....	25	8	9
2d Cavalry.....	23	17	2
3d Cavalry.....	27	11	4
4th Cavalry.....	26	12	4
5th Cavalry.....	28	14	1
6th Cavalry.....	27	11	2
7th Cavalry.....	25	14	2
8th Cavalry.....	23	17	1
9th Cavalry.....	16	19	7
10th Cavalry.....	13	25	4
1st Artillery.....	39	15	2
2d Artillery.....	39	14	2
3d Artillery.....	32	18	4
4th Artillery.....	40	13	3
5th Artillery.....	33	18	4
1st Infantry.....	12	16	6
2d Infantry.....	8	20	6
3d Infantry.....	8	20	6
4th Infantry.....	12	15	7
5th Infantry.....	10	19	5
6th Infantry.....	11	19	6
7th Infantry.....	14	13	7
8th Infantry.....	8	22	5
9th Infantry.....	13	18	3
10th Infantry.....	7	23	4
11th Infantry.....	13	15	6
12th Infantry.....	10	22	1
13th Infantry.....	15	18	1
14th Infantry.....	8	19	7
15th Infantry.....	11	18	6
16th Infantry.....	9	23	2
17th Infantry.....	13	16	5
18th Infantry.....	13	17	5
19th Infantry.....	13	17	4
20th Infantry.....	14	17	4
21st Infantry.....	15	19	1
22d Infantry.....	12	19	2
23d Infantry.....	9	23	3
24th Infantry.....	8	23	5
25th Infantry.....	7	23	6
Captains, unassigned.....	1	0	0
 Total Line.....	 690	 700	 163
From Military Academy.....			911
From civil life.....			1044
From the Army.....			171
 Grand Tot. 1 Staff and Line.....	 2126		

From this it will be seen that West Point furnishes about 42 per cent. of the active commissioned strength of the Army; civil life about 50 per cent., and the ranks of the Army 8 per cent. Deducting 216 medical officers and chaplains, of necessity from civil life, the proportions are 48 per cent. of appointments from the Military Academy; 48 per cent. from civil life, and 9 per cent. from the Army. Taking the line of the Army by itself, we find that about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the officers are appointed from the Army, and the remaining 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. about equally divided between West Point and civil life.

In 1866, as soon as practicable after the close of the war, the Regular Army was reorganized, and in January, 1867, there were 2,887 commissioned-officers on its active rolls. Of these 648, or a little more than 23 per cent., were from West Point; 1,843, or a little under 65 per cent., from civil life, and 346, or about 13 per cent., from the ranks. Thus it will be seen that West Point has gained steadily during the past sixteen years, and that its graduates now equal those from civil life.

in the Active Army of to-day, the latter having steadily decreased relatively. The appointments from the ranks have also decreased from 12 per cent. of the total in 1867 to 8 per cent. in 1883.

STATUS OF CADET ENGINEERS.

We considered at some length in the JOURNAL of January 27th, the interpretation to be put on the act of Aug. 5, 1882, so far as concerns the graduated Cadet Engineers. From the letter which follows it appears that the Secretary of the Navy decides to adhere to the interpretation of the law in which was based his General Order 302, series of 1882, which was made the subject of our criticism. The last sentence of the Secretary's letter would indicate that his indisposition to increase the number of naval officers had its effect upon his decision:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, Feb. 16, 1883. }

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through Hon. R. R. Hitt, of your letter of the 2d instant, with reference to the status of cadet engineers under the legislation of August 5, 1882. The point stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, editorially, Jan. 27, 1883, and insisted upon by you, was carefully examined by the Department soon after the passage of the Act, and the conclusion was reached, that while the method had varied of designating and examining cadet engineers after they had finished the four years term at the Academy and before they received their commission as assistant engineers, yet that according to the true construction of the law, the cadet engineers were during six years undergraduates of the Academy, and not naval officers until they received their commission as assistant engineers.

It follows, of course, from this opinion, that all the cadet engineers have become naval cadets since the passage of the act of Aug. 5, 1882.

The question was fully considered and the opinion stated will govern the action of the Department. The Department regrets that so many young men who expected to be naval officers will be obliged to find employment in private stations; but it would be unwise to take them unnecessarily as officers into the naval service, if the real interest of the Government would require that they should afterwards be dismissed as supernumeraries. Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

We learn from the *Broad Arrow* that "the military authorities in British North America have brought to the notice of the Admiralty the great strategical value and defenceless condition of Vancouver's Island, and have strongly recommended that instead of abandoning the island as a naval depot steps should at once be taken to establish it as a first-class depot, and so fortify it that it would be able to resist the attack of a hostile fleet in case of emergency." An American gentleman who not long since visited Vancouver's Island assures us that the British officer in command made a parade of his entire force for his benefit, and that it consisted of one orderly. Making proper allowance for the exaggeration necessary to give point to the story, it is still apparent that the British are in no position to defend Vancouver's Island at present. Opposite it, on Puget Sound, we have the little garrison at Fort Townsend, but neither English nor Americans are prepared to defend the entrance to the strait of Juan de Fuca, for the protection of which dependence would necessarily be had on a naval force. Our settlements on the Sound are not at present of great importance in a national sense, Seattle, with its five or six thousand inhabitants, being the largest of them. But with the extension of the Northern Pacific to some port on the Sound, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, this section will increase in importance. As one side of the entrance to the Sound is British Territory, and the other American, if it were in the nature of things possible, it would be wise for England and America to recognize it as neutral territory and join in defending it against all comers. As England is the most likely to be embroiled in a foreign war, she would have the most to gain from this in one way, but as our settlements on Puget Sound promise to be the more important, we should have the advantage in another way. Such an agreement would be wise and statesmanlike, if it could be relied upon. If we were involved in a difficulty with any power but England, it would certainly be an advantage to have our antagonist notified that the entrance to Puget Sound meant a declaration of war against England as well as against us, and a similar advantage would result to England under like circumstances.

We have heretofore urged the importance of some international understanding to prevent the accidents which have resulted, and must continue to result, from the present confusion as to signals at sea. Our gloomy prognostications of disaster have been fulfilled, and yet no progress seems to be making toward a better understanding among those who go down to the sea in ships. Referring to this subject the London *Iron* says: "Considering the terrible loss of life occasioned by steam

vessels colliding at sea in foggy weather, some systematic means of signalling by sound is imperatively called for. The danger will not diminish, but is sure to increase, from year to year with the increasing number and size of the steamships which crowd the approaches to our coasts and harbors. At present, scarcely any recognized rules and certainly no systematic code of rules obtain, and two or even three vessels, becoming suddenly aware of each other's proximity, in their anxiety to avoid collision, set up a chorus of blasts and screeches with their whistles which only serves to make confusion worse confounded. In stating this, we are simply reiterating what has again and again been urged in our columns and elsewhere, and as persistently ignored or forgotten by those from whom some decided action should be expected. The sinking of the *City of Brussels* and the still more recent calamity befalling the *Cimbria*, with the appalling loss of life attending it, are casualties which have once more forced the subject on people's minds. Will the present movement be of effect? Or must we wait until some morning we read with horror of two of the large Transatlantic mail and passenger steamships telescoping each other, and hundreds of souls being hurried out of existence, with, perhaps, a lord of the treasury, an archbishop or two, and possibly a member of the royal family among them, to give to the event the requisite significance. Surely, enough has already transpired to show the paramount need there is for some serious international consideration of the subject of establishing a code of sound signals, which, if made law by all maritime nations, would prevent many of the fearful disasters now so frequent."

It will be remembered that ten years ago Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Elliot, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., advocated the appointment of an international commission to regulate sound signals, and to determine the question of ship lights.

We have been hearing for years, on this side of the Atlantic, of the pecuniary influences that had to be brought to bear on British naval authorities to secure anything in the nature of a contract. As these stories have come to us from disappointed inventors, and other interested parties, we are not able to say how much truth there is in them, though we are inclined to think Mr. Nordenfelt might be able to give some information as to that. The disclosures in the Clyde naval court martial certainly give color to the reports current here. An English journal usually well informed about British naval matters, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, says: "The disclosures made since the *Clyde* court martial certainly point to the necessity of introducing many reforms in the navy. The interests of the taxpayers are at stake, and should they desire to see the navy efficiently and economically administered, they should insist on reforms being introduced, not only in the management of the fleet, but both at the Admiralty and in our dockyards. If it is true that civil servants of the Admiralty have been acting as agents for the contractors to the Admiralty; that, not content with founding Civil Service stores, they are obtaining commodities direct from the purveyors to the Admiralty and dividing them among themselves; that manufacturers have to bribe dockyard workmen to ensure their inventions or machinery being fairly tried; that officers holding high commands traffic in live stock; that the clerical staff of the Admiralty is better paid than the professional staff of the Navy; that the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions are a dead letter in the service; and that the Admiralty have approved of their Assistant Secretary encouraging men to forward anonymous letters to the Admiralty, the time has surely arrived to introduce drastic naval reforms."

Charges and insinuations like the above are not made by the *Hampshire Telegraph* alone. We find them in the most trustworthy of the English military journals. Favoritism in appointments and in communications to the press, corrupt bargains and loose practices of various sorts are complained of in the severest language.

In the debate on the Army Appropriation Bill in the Senate, Mr. Logan said: "I move to change 'guns' to 'gun' and to insert 'a' after 'of,' so as to make the proviso read: 'That not more than \$50,000 of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of a magazine gun selected by the board of officers heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War.' A board of officers was appointed to examine magazine guns. They were at it for a long time, and they reported in favor of three guns. It is very evident that we do not want three different kinds of magazine guns; we ought to have but one. These guns should be tested thoroughly, and the one that is the best gun should be selected, and the money should be appropriated for that particular gun and not for three of different kinds. I ask that the amendment may be made

so that it shall be understood by the Secretary of War when the money comes to be expended that it shall not be for buying three guns of different kinds, but for buying the gun, after testing it, that proves to be the best. The amendment will confine it to one gun."

After some explanation the amendment was adopted.

An English cotemporary, the *United Service Gazette*, says: "Lord Elcho is now Earl of Wemyss and March, his father having died last Monday, at the age of eighty-seven. The new peer will undoubtedly fight the battles of the volunteers as stoutly in the Upper House, as he has constantly done in the Lower; but it will be long before those for whom and with whom he has worked during the last twenty-three years will be able to think of their old friend and comrade by any other name than the familiar style of 'Lord Elcho.' Lord Elcho is well known to riflemen on this side of the Atlantic because of his official relations to the British National Rifle Association, in connection with which he has given his name to one of the principal annual contests—that for the Elcho shield."

THE increased expenditure of ammunition with breech-loading rifles, and more so with magazine guns, in individual cases certainly, has led the Germans to study the important question of the supply of ammunition to the fighting line. It is contemplated by them to increase the number of cartridges carried on the person, by making pockets in the left skirt of the tunic. To replace the cartridges carried on the person, it is proposed that each horse of a small arm ammunition wagon shall be loaded with two boxes, each box containing 1,900 cartridges. The ammunition wagon will remain about 1,000 paces in rear of the fighting line, and a horse will be loaded and placed in a sheltered spot some 700 paces farther in advance, returning for more cartridges as soon as its load shall have been distributed. By this means cartridges can be taken over the roughest ground to the fighting line, for a led horse can generally pass wherever a man can go. In the place of the pockets in the tunic we would advise the Germans to adopt the woven cartridge belt used in our Army, and which is the invention of Colonel Anson Mills.

A LETTER from Fort Douglas to the Pottsville *Chronicle* says: "The Regular Army is a harbor for all sorts of people. The drum-major of the regimental band is a graduate of Harvard College. The first sergeant of one of the companies was at one time an influential businessman of Philadelphia, but lost all he had, and is now soldiering; and so it goes; I could relate a hundred instances of bright and intellectual men who have good connections, and who have enlisted on account of family difficulties, failures, etc."

No one who is brought in contact with the Army can fail to note the fact that it contains among the enlisted men many who are exceptionally well educated and well informed, as well as intelligent. It is not always the most deserving who are the most successful in life, and though it can hardly be claimed that all of the men in the ranks are gentlemen and soldiers, some of them certainly are. If it were found possible to relieve our soldiers of the onerous burdens of civil employment we could have in all respects the finest body of men that any army can boast itself of. We could make the Army indeed an *elite* corps, composed of men the majority of whom could serve on occasions as commissioned officers.

We are satisfied, from personal observation during a recent visit to Arizona, that the explanation of a good deal of the complaint we hear of Indian disturbances in that Territory is in the line of the answer to the conundrum concerning the little boy, which was that "the little boy lied." Arizona has undoubtedly suffered much from the Indians, but it is questionable whether it has not suffered quite as much, of late years, from the exaggerated stories told of Indian outrages. What the *Phoenix, Arizona, Herald* says on this subject in the article we elsewhere quote is to the point.

MAJOR General Pope, in an order of February 23, very wisely directs that details of enlisted men on extra and daily duty shall in no case, in future, without special authority from Department Headquarters, exceed the ratio of one-sixth the actual effective force of the company from which the detail is made. This follows closely upon "Captain Wragge's" suggestion in JOURNAL of Feb. 17.

THE Navy-yard Commissioners, Commodore Luce, Chief Engineer Loring, and Mr. Mullett, have made a preliminary report, which we give elsewhere. Its preparation has evidently been hastened by the ap-

proaching adjournment of Congress, and it does not go beyond a recommendation for the sale of the unoccupied land attached to the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the whole or a larger part of the Naval Hospital grounds at Chelsea, Mass. The estimated value of these two pieces of property is a little over two millions of dollars. A further report is promised by the Commissioners some time between this and the opening of the next session of Congress.

THE following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Logan and passed by the Senate Feb. 26, has occasioned a good deal of talk among officers of the two services around the Departments this week:

That the Secretaries of War and Navy be instructed to communicate to the Senate the names of the officers of the Army and Navy now on duty in Washington, with a statement of the duty in which they are engaged, and how long they have been on duty in Washington, since 1863.

This information was sought for use by Mr. Logan when the conference committee got together on the two Appropriation bills, more particularly in connection with the Army bill. He wished to show the committee how long some officers have been away from their regiments, doing duty of an easy character, with a view of carrying his project, which was defeated in the Senate, for the return of officers to their proper stations after three years' service in Washington. Up to Thursday the conference committee had not had a meeting on the Army bill, so that it cannot be told what the effect of this will be. The two Secretaries furnished the Senate with the information asked for on Thursday, which we give elsewhere.

AFTER reading the remarks of Senator Edmunds on the Beaumont bill, which we publish elsewhere, our Navy officers will conclude that the most profitable occupation in which they could engage just now would be to take the members of the new Congress to sea with them, collectively and individually. It would give these gentlemen a realizing sense of naval experiences that would beget a fellow feeling for the service very profitable for future legislation.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

All the pending Army nominations were confirmed on Tuesday except those of Captain John C. White, 1st Artillery, to be captain 6th Cavalry, and Captain Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, to be captain 1st Artillery, nominated for transfer. These nominations were withdrawn in accordance with telegrams received by the Military Committee from officers of 1st Artillery who are ranked by Captain White. These officers objected to the transfer on the ground that they would not have the same chances for promotion with Captain Overton in front of them as with Captain White, as the former is a much younger man than the latter, and would not, therefore, be eligible for retirement as soon as Captain White. There is not known to have been any opposition to the Medical Department nominations consequent upon the promotion of General Crane to surgeon generalship.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives on Monday the following tabular statement containing the information called for by the resolution of the House of some days since, asking for the number of vacant cadetships at the Military Academy, candidates appointed, rejected, and admitted, etc.:

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Number of vacancies from all causes during the year....	131	118	104	122	183	154
Number of vacancies existing July 1....	30	20	57	71	63	...
Number of vacancies existing September 1....	6	24	53	74	42	...
Number of candidates appointed....	169	149	132	197	189	187
Number of candidates failed to report....	20	21	21	47	5	...
Number of candidates rejected....	47	36	36	64	55	...
Number of candidates admitted....	102	88	78	85	129	...
Number of cadets found deficient....	36	46	66	81	38	218
Number of cadets graduated....	43	67	52	53	37	152

*According to new apportionment, including vacancies to be made by graduates of this year.

†To this date.

‡At examination, January, 1883.

||Probable.

There will be no further action of the House Naval Affairs Committee on the joint resolution to confer additional rank on Chief Engineer Melville. Inasmuch as there is no chance for its passage at this session the committee have decided to allow the matter to go over without prejudice. Chairman Harris received a letter from Secretary Chandler favoring the passage of the measure. The Secretary says he objected to the bill at the last session because a full investigation had not been made into the loss of the *Jeannette*, but since the Court of Inquiry has been appointed and made its report he withdraws all objection, and can see no reason why such notice of Chief Engineer Melville as Congress may deem appropriate. The report of the Court of Inquiry, he says, specially commends him, and in his opinion his courage, persistency and general good conduct merit suitable recognition and reward.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 23, the chairman of the committee was authorized to report to the House favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Ray

providing that "hereafter the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory shall be a professional astronomer of established reputation." This action of the committee having come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Navy before the bill was reported, he called on the committee and requested them to reconsider their action. The committee accordingly allowed the bill to go over without any further action.

Paymaster General Rochester and the officers and clerks of his Department have been made happy by the announcement that they are soon to have new quarters. Their present quarters on F street, near the Ebbitt House, are not by any means desirable, and as the \$4,000 appropriated for the rent of a building for the use of the Pay Department Bureau can be used at the discretion of the Secretary of War, he has decided to give them as comfortable quarters as this sum will provide, and has rented the new building on the corner of 17th street and Pa. avenue, just across the street from the War Department. This is now about ready for occupancy, and the Pay Office will move in about April 1.

The War and Navy Departments are already at home in the elegant rooms provided for their use in the new north wing of the War, State, and Navy buildings. Some idea of the elegance with which they are furnished may be gathered from Secretary Chandler's request that \$52,681 may be given him with which to furnish the new rooms added to his Department.

A special despatch to the *Globe Democrat* says: "Owing to the recent unpleasantness between Secretary of War Lincoln and Gen. Hazen, of the Signal Service, it is said that the former has withdrawn the examination papers of the sergeants lately examined for promotion, and will not act upon them without first going behind the returns. There are so many charges and countercharges relative to favoritism in the Signal Bureau just now that he has been urged to unusual care in these selections for the vacant lieutenancies."

The following amendment was added to the Sundry Civil bill in the House: "For the collection, preparation, and printing of the orders of Gen. Anthony Wayne, \$1,000." Mr. Thomas, who moved it said: "This amendment is offered at the instance of the Adjutant General of the Army, who informs me that the orders issued by Gen. Anthony Wayne during his famous campaign in the Northwest have only recently been discovered, having been lost for a long time. A single copy of these orders, in manuscript, is now in the library at West Point. These documents are rich in historical interest to the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin—the territory affected by the military operations of Gen. Wayne after the defeat of General St. Clair. All who have looked into American history remember how completely the whole country was prostrated by St. Clair's defeat, and how, under the leadership of Wayne, hope dawned upon upon the American people and success crowned his military operations." There is but a single copy of these orders in existence. That is in manuscript, and is in an insecure building at West Point. These documents ought, by all means, to be printed and distributed to the historical societies of this country, so that if the original papers should by any accident be destroyed these interesting historical materials will not be lost.

In the debate in the House Feb. 22, on the appropriation of \$240,000 for the Geological Survey, which is to be extended to include the States as well as the Territories, Mr. Wilson said: "Let us see what the geological survey has effected. It has, at an expense of about two and one-half million dollars, extended over nearly 700,000 square miles of trackless mountain and prairies. It has led to the discovery of the richest mines in the world and has made the American States the largest producers of the precious metals. It has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country, and will in the future add hundreds of millions more." Mr. King said: "I am glad that there is one bureau, if I may so call it, of this Government which is brought under the consideration of this committee that has not been charged with fraud or wrong upon the country. I understand that there is in this whole question no claim that the officers in charge of this work have performed their work otherwise than conscientiously, efficiently, and satisfactorily." Mr. Dunn said: "Why, sir, this commission has already surveyed more than 600,000 square miles of territory; it has nearly completed the survey of 200,000 square miles more, an area equal to the area of twenty average States in this Union, and yet \$2,000,000 have not been expended for that work."

THE Navy Register for 1883 is out this week, and its examination shows how great have been the changes in the personnel of the service since the opening of last year. During 1882 there were 29 resignations, including those of 2 lieutenants, Gill and Thackara, one master, Case, one ensign, Arms, one midshipman, Sloan, one passed assistant surgeon, Tanner, one chaplain, Van Mater, one Professor, Holden, 13 cadet midshipmen, 2 cadet engineers, 5 naval cadets, and 1 sailmaker. The deaths numbered 45, among which were included those of 11 rear admirals—an extraordinary mortality—2 commodores, 2 captains, 1 commander, 1 lieutenant commander, 2 lieutenants, 2 masters, 1 midshipman, 2 cadet midshipmen, 1 medical inspector, and 1 other officer of the medical corps, 1 passed assistant paymaster, 5 officers of the Engineer Corps, 1 professor, 1 lieutenant colonel and 1 1st lieutenant of marines, 2 naval constructors, 1 civil engineer, and 7 warrant officers. The dismissals numbered 11. Since the 1st of January, and up to the middle of February, there have been 4 additional deaths.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

The Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill had not completed their work up to Friday afternoon. The hitch is over the clause about land grant railroad transportation. The appropriation for the commanding general's office has been fixed at \$17,500. The Senate proviso for salaries for civil clerks at Army Headquarters has been stricken out, and also the clause reducing the number of aides and limiting the details at Washington to three years.

The clause allowing officers to deposit with paymasters also goes out. The number of contract surgeons is fixed at 75.

The Senate amendment giving commutation of quarters to officers on duty without them is adopted, and that giving increase of pay to the Governor of Leavenworth Prison.

The clause abolishing the Pay Department was stricken out. The Senate amendment making appropriation for mounting, proving, and testing guns, including small arms, was left in, as was also the proviso for testing of steel and iron. We give an account of the Navy bill elsewhere.

The Senate, after a long debate, passed, Feb. 28, the House bill providing for an increase of pensions in certain cases, amended to read as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty shall have lost one hand or one foot or both totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall receive a pension of \$24 per month; that all persons now on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who in like manner shall have lost either an arm or above the elbow, or a leg or above the knee, or shall have been otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall receive a pension of \$30 per month; provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal section 409 of the Revised Statutes of the United States or to change the rate of \$18 per month therin mentioned to be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established, for which section 409 makes no provision.

The vote indefinitely postponing the bill granting eight condemned cannon for a monument to Gen. Lytle has been reconsidered in the Senate and the bill placed again on the calendar.

H. R. 6043, granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, has passed both Houses. Also, the bill providing for the pay of Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel, the motion to reconsider in the Senate having been laid on the table.

Mr. Rosecrans introduced a bill (H. R. 7645) to reward the long, faithful, and distinguished services of Col. George W. Getty, 4th U. S. Artillery, and brevet major general, U. S. A., which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Representative Steele failed to get action by the House Military Committee on Tuesday on his resolution to rescind so much of the Revised Statutes as discontinues the grade of General of the Army when vacated by the present incumbent, and has decided to allow the matter to drop for the session. There was no business transacted on Tuesday, and the committee adjourned *sine die*. There remain in the committee untouched, further reference of some of them having been made to sub-committees, nearly six hundred bills, the majority of them being of a private nature, though there are many of very great importance. During the present session two hundred and twenty-six bills and resolutions have been reported to the House, not much more than one-third of which have been passed by that body.

The final meeting for this session of Congress, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was held on Tuesday. A number of bills donating condemned cannon for monumental purposes were passed upon adversely. The amendments of the House to the bill prescribing regulations for the Soldier's Home at Washington were not concurred in, and all the pending Army nominations, including the two batches of Medical Department promotions, were passed upon favorably and subsequently reported to the Senate.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

PAROLE D'HONNEUR.

"Un gentilhomme n'a que sa Parole," is a fine old Gallic boast, and, in the chivalrous age of a Bayard or a Francis I, it meant a great deal. But "nous avons changé tout cela," would seem to be the opinion of modern Republican France. The challenge given by the German military authorities to the French Minister for War, Gen. Thibaudin, continues to engage the attention of the Berlin papers, and the blundering attempt at justification made by the accused officer in the Chamber of Deputies leaves little, if any doubt, as to the facts of the case. It is allowed, even by Gen. Thibaudin's most partial friends, that he spent a singularly *mauvais quart d'heure* when opposed to the incisive interrogatories of M. Paul de Cassagnac, whose calm and cutting politeness was impervious to the clamor and fury of the Jacobin majority. M. de Cassagnac delicately but plainly "invited the accused to give a satisfactory explanation of his change of name during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, and to deny for the honor of the French army, the accusation of having broken his parole." Gen. Thibaudin, thus run to earth, had no alternative but to ascend the Tribune and explain that, during the last few months of the war, he had fought under the name of Comagni. Repeated interruptions and even threats did not disconcert M. de Cassagnac from playfully pursuing the unpalatable subject, and the General's lame attempt to show that he had merely added his mother's name to his own, and that a French military court of inquiry had fully exonerated him from all blame, completely broke down, in the face of the official statement of the German authorities. In his excellent work on Bismarck during the war, Dr. Busch states, dating February 10, 1871, "The Chancellor wishes to have

printed in the *Moniteur* the long list of French officers who have broken their parole and escaped from Germany. I send it on, and you will find that, besides three well known generals, there are no less than 142 names, including Col. Thibaudin, of the 67th regiment of the line, two lieutenant colonels, three majors, and 30 captains."

M. le Général Thibaudin has no authority whatever for stating that the French Court of Inquiry decided that his conduct was blameless in serving after he had given his word of honor not to do so. The whole mass of evidence is as clear as the sun in noonday. Colonel Thibaudin, of the 67th regiment, was taken prisoner of war at the end of the battles round Metz, shortly before its surrender by Marshal Bazaine. He was then sent with other French officers as a prisoner to Mayence, where he remained with a number of his comrades on honorable parole, in almost complete liberty, till towards the end of December, he failed to answer his name at the usual daily roll call. His brother officers for some days hoped that some accident prevented his appearing, and his name was answered by them to save his reputation. At length his dishonorable flight could no longer be concealed, and on Dec. 19, 1870, the Prussian Minister of War inserted in the *Militär Wochenschrift* the name of Col. Thibaudin as a defaulter for his pledged word as a soldier and he was consequently tried in his contumacy, and condemned to death in his absence. As "Henry Comagni" he easily found command of some of Gambetta's new levies, and by the command of the War Ministry of the time was promoted to the rank of general under that name. General "Comagni," alias Thibaudin, did not quite escape censure, for his case was considered so serious that, by a military decree of Nov. 23, 1871, he was placed on compulsory *retraite*, where he remained in obscurity in Algeria till reinstated as colonel of the 82d regiment of the line on May 23, 1872.

THE DOUBLE TURRETTED MONITORS.

The debate in the Senate, Feb. 22, on the question of appropriating three million dollars to complete the double turretted monitors started the objections so often urged against spending anything more upon them. They were summed up by Mr. Voorhees, who said :

"Mr. President, I call upon the Senate to justify themselves in voting for this private jobbery, for that is what it is, to Pennsylvania and to Delaware and elsewhere, and against the Navy-yards of the United States in constructing vessels. If there is a reason for doing this thing, I have not heard it. Has any Senator here heard a reason why this matter should be let out at private contract to favorites instead of putting it up to official authority? I mean to keep on asking that question until I have some better answer than I have heard."

"It is not worth while to tell me that good men and honest men have these contracts in hand. That may be so. I do not stand here seeking to asperse anybody; on the contrary, a man who does so ought to die, unless he has just cause for what he says; but I do say, and I mean to press it to the last degree, that private contracts, private contractors, jobbers, and jobbers for profit, have this work, and they have done nothing worthy of recognition by the representatives of the American people, and I do not intend that this question shall be voted upon in any slipshod, idle, or blind way.

"I believe these ironclads ought to be finished, and yet I believe we could live without them. I think that corn would grow and wheat would sprout and cotton and rice would plant and bloom without these or five ironclads. It occurs to me that the world does not turn on that question.

"I said a while ago that I had rather sink every one of them to-morrow in the sea than to carry along this prolonged and chronic scandal, and there is not a Senator here who will rise in his place and take issue with me. I challenge Senators on the other side who are responsible for the last seven or eight years of administration to tell me how you will account to the American people for the money you have spent for nothing—nothing.

"All I ask is that this work shall be remitted and ordered into the hands of the Government; and I intend to make an issue here, if I can, between the authorized agents of the Government and the private contractors and jobbers who hold this work and have held it for eight years past, shamelessly doing nothing, producing nothing, accomplishing nothing, and yet they come up here smilingly, with cold-blooded, shameless indifference to public decency, and ask us to appropriate one million, two millions, and so on, until we appropriate five or six millions for them to do what they have had a chance to do for the last seven or eight years.

THE "JEANNETTE" REPORT.

We omitted from the long report of the *Jeannette* board the description they gave of the retreat, and the efforts of the relief parties to rescue the survivors as these have been sufficiently set forth in our account of the proceedings before the board. With reference to the retreat the report says :

"There seems to have been no precaution neglected which would tend to insure the safety of the ship's company. During this time, as well as upon other occasions, the conduct of Ice Pilot Dunbar, Boatswain Cole, and Fireman Bartlett, elicited well deserved commendations."

Of the fate of the boats they say : "On the 12th of September the three boats were separated in a gale of wind when approaching the Siberian coast at an estimated distance of about ninety miles to the northward and eastward of the Lena delta, and no further record exists of the second cutter's party; but as Lieut. Chipp, who was in charge of her, was noted for his seamanship qualities, it may safely be assumed that he did all that a brave and capable man could do to weather the gale. The first cutter and whaleboat, under the command, respectively, of Lieut. Commander De Long and Chief Engineer Melville, barely managed to live through the gale by riding to sea anchors and in rounding to. The first cutter carried away the step of her mast and the next day lost her sail, which formed a portion of the drag. During the gale the professional services of Lieut. Danenhower, who was on the sick list, were called into requisition, and he is deserving of credit for the skill with which he managed the whaleboat, as well as for her subsequent navigation to land."

In the account of the relief parties the board say : "Lieut. Danenhower started on the 17th of October with a dog team to explore the coasts for the missing boats, but was unable, from the condition of the ice, to proceed far in any direction, and returned without results. . . . It was not until October 29 that Chief Engineer Melville learned that the first cutter had survived the gale, when he at once started, and meeting and consulting with Seamen Ninderman and Noros, did all in his power to find and succor his missing comrades."

FORTIFICATION BILL AS PASSED.

The Conference Committee on the Fortification bill came to an agreement on Wednesday night, and submitted their report to the two houses Thursday morning. The bill was subsequently passed as reported, by both houses, and it now awaits the signature of the President. The amendment of the Senate making appropriation for heavy ordnance, in accordance with the recommendations of the special Committee on Heavy Ordinance, was accepted by the House conference, after reducing the amount for this purpose to \$400,000. The amount for the purchase of machine guns of the latest improvement was raised from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The appropriation for torpedoes, and for instruction of Engineer Battalion in their preparation and application, was reduced from \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, to \$75,000, being \$25,000 more than the House first asked for. We give the text of the bill as it becomes a law.

Be it enacted, that the sum of \$175,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury; not otherwise appropriated, for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications, and other works of defence for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also the following for the armament of fortifications, namely :

For the armament of sea coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsmen on gun construction while employed in Ordnance Bureau, and for conversion of ten inch smooth bore cannon into rifled guns, making and testing two twelve inch cast iron rifled breech loading cannon, in lieu of such of the guns, the construction of which has not been commenced, as were provided for by the "act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and for other purposes," approved May 4, 1880, making and testing two breech loading steel guns, one eight inch and one ten inch, making mortars and gun carriages, mounting fifteen inch guns, making and testing two guns banded or wrapped with wire, testing devices for breech loading guns, testing projectiles, and so forth, in accordance with the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the subject of Heavy Ordinance and Projectiles, \$400,000.

For the purchase of machine guns of the latest improvement, \$20,000.

For torpedoes for harbor defences, and the preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of Engineer Battalion in their preparation and application, \$75,000. Provided, that one-half of this sum may be used in the purchase of torpedoes of the latest improvement.

With reference to the appropriation for machine guns in the fortification bill, the following statement was made in the Senate Feb. 21 :

Mr. Logan—I do not remember the number—but over two hundred machine guns have already been purchased by the Government of the United States, and the evidence shows that there is not one of them to-day that is not laid aside.

Mr. Dawes—There are about one hundred of one particular kind, the inventor of which is a wonderful inventor, and he has now made an improvement on that gun which the Ordnance Department think never can be improved upon further. That is the Gatling gun that we propose to purchase. We do not propose to purchase a great number of them to lay up, because we think it is possible that the Ordnance Department may be mistaken in the idea that there never can be any more improvement to it.

Mr. Hawley—Those already on hand are not laid aside in one sense. They are still an extremely valuable gun and the same that are still used in the European armies of a particular make; but he has made an advance on them and the purchaser of course would not think of taking an old one.

Mr. Logan—We had the inventor of those guns that we laid aside before us, and we questioned him. Every year there was an appropriation for purchasing machine guns and there was no restriction until we have two hundred that are laid aside, because a new invention makes much better guns. I asked this inventor if the guns we had could not be changed, and he said no. He insisted that the only thing to be done was to buy the new gun. Now, for fear there might be a change in the new gun again, in order to get a new sale, we concluded that we would restrict the Ordnance Department to \$16,000, and I think it was a very wise thing.

Mr. Edmunds—How much did you pay for the old gun?

Mr. Logan—About \$1,000 a piece. We have two hundred of them now useless in consequence of new inventions.

Mr. Hawley—They are not useless. They do not fire at high angles so easily.

Mr. Logan—I am using the word that the gentlemen who appeared before us used. I do not invent the word "useless," but he said it. He said they could not be changed to this character of gun. We thought it would be a good idea if they could be changed, but he said no, and we concluded it would be proper to restrict the seller and the purchaser, so as to see what kind of a gun could be had.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, March 1, 1883.

A spirit of quiet religious devotion seems to have taken possession of the good people of our post during Lent, and it has completely annihilated the very few amusements of a social nature to which we were accustomed at more worldly seasons of the year. We are rightfully opposed to making any parade of our religion, and there are many vacant pews in our little chapel at the semi-weekly lectures of our esteemed chaplain. Quite a number of delegates from the Young Men's Christian Association of New York visited the post on last Saturday. They held religious services in the chapel on Sunday evening. Mr. Alex. S. Bacon, of the class of '76, was present, the guest of his class-mate, Lieutenant French.

Prof. Michie read his exceedingly interesting paper on "Our Sea Coast Defenses" before our Military Institute on Friday evening. It was "ladies' night," and Schofield Hall was filled with people eager to learn something about that very important subject. Our handsome and distinguished friend, Col. Benteen, was present, also Lieut. Birnie, Ordnance Department.

Our institute is getting along admirably, and the papers read before it show a great knowledge of and interest in the leading questions of the day, military and scientific. Prof. Tillman's lecture on "Electric Lights and Electric Machines," at a previous meeting, was a great success, and,

saving a severe strain on the eyes, the evening was very enjoyable.

Our old friend, Professor Kendrick, paid us a visit last week. We feel that he belongs here just as he did during the long forty years in which he labored so earnestly and devotedly in the education of scores of men who have grown famous in the history of our country.

After nearly seven years of weary waiting and delays, the new Cadet Hospital is finished, and the old one has been turned into quarters for officers, and most excellent quarters it makes for the six bachelors to whom it has been assigned.

The question of quarters is a serious one here. Lovely woman soothes our sorrows and softens many of the aspirations of life; but she must have a house to live in, and the larger it is the better it is. Unfortunately, Congress fails to consider her in making appropriations for quarters. The matrimonial fever fell heavily upon us last fall and summer. Five promising lives succumbed, with more to follow, in a few months. If the spell of the fatal disease be not soon broken, the few bachelors remaining will be compelled to fly for their lives, or, remaining, bear the ignominy of being dubbed by the young lady visitors as "Horrid, ugly things, with hearts of stone."

A concert was given in the Library on Wednesday evening by the Academy Band, with the following delightful programme: 1. Overture (Der Freischuetz), Weber. 2. Fantasy (sur une danse Coasque), Dargomitsky. 3. Introduction and variations (clarinet solo), David. 4. Fantasy (Mendelssohnian), Dupont. 5. March (Souvenir), Rehm. 6. The Dying Poet, Gottschalk. (The orchestral arrangement most respectfully dedicated to Mrs. General Merritt by C. Rehm). 7. Waltz (Wanderlieder), Gung'l. 8. Selection (Patience), Sullivan.

The music was excellent, and the large audience showed their appreciation by general applause.

The parade-ground is covered with a fine coating of ice. It is a rare treat, and cadets are making the most of it.

There is little or no sickness at the post. The grand old Academy is at present enjoying a season of quiet prosperity, and I doubt if it has ever been more nearly up to the high standard required of it, or more alive to a sense of the great work expected from it as an educator of men of honor, ability and energy—critic to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Department of West Point was not abolished a day too soon, for it rested like a great load on the Academy, and the burden was greater than it could safely bear.

Our little society sustained a sad loss in the death of Mrs. Capt. Godfrey. Her lovely character endeared her to all. Death was a relief to intense suffering, and, supported by a strong Christian faith, she was glad to leave pain and anguish for promised bliss. The bereaved husband and the motherless children have the heartfelt and earnest sympathy of all.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Frontier Army Sketches. By James W. Steele. Chicago. Jansen, McClurg and Co., 1883."—In this volume are included eighteen sketches, partly stories and partly essays, all possessing a distinct literary merit, and by dint now of narrative and now of comment, giving a striking series of pictures of life and society in the Far West. The sketch of "Captain Jinks," with which the book opens, is perhaps typical of a class. His virtues and his little faults are described with an appreciative hand, and some readers might fancy they could point out the original of the sketch. It is noticeable that nearly all the stories, as in the case of "La Jornada del Muerto," "Brown's Revenge," "Chiquita" and the "Priest of El Paso," have a melancholy refrain. In "Men of the Border" we find a noteworthy characterization of frontiers men and their ways; while some very bitter things are said of the Indian under the title of "Copper Distilled." Indeed, few more acrimonious books were ever written, in this respect. The American Indian is depicted as "filthy, brutal, cunning, and very treacherous and thievish;" every tradition, declares the author, regarding Indian bravery, generosity and hospitality "fares like mist before the actual man. The quality of moral degradation, inborn and unmitigated, runs through the whole kindred, from King Philip and Red Jacket down to Sa-tan-te, Sitting Bull, Kicking Bird and Spotted Tail. The common instincts of savagery, as illustrated in all the tribes and kindreds of the world, are intensified in these. Brave only in superior numbers or in ambush, honest only in being a consummate hypocrite, merry only at the sight of suffering inflicted by his own hand, friendly only through cunning, and hospitable never, and, above all, sublimely mendacious, and a liar always!" such is the character here ascribed to the Indian, and developed through a dozen pages with intense rancor. Depicting the reservation Indian "with the greasy red blanket, the variegated shirt, the extraordinary hat, the shabby legs, the brass jewelry, the shuffling gait and in-turned toes, and the encrusted rancidity," Mr. Steele proclaims the Indian to be "garrulous as a magpie and inquisitive as a coyote." He describes with disgust the ragged lumps of buffalo meat "dangling from saddles, tied to poles, and hung to every available projection, in all stages of odorous decay." But the squaw is even more detestable than the buck. He pictures her pouring muddy water into flour, and "stirring the mass with one unwashed forefinger" so as to make bread. "In the refinements of torture," says the author, "she has no equal on earth or in Hades." As for beauty, "there is no more to be found among Indian maidens than there is among gorillas;" and with almost venomous disgust, Mr. Steele declares that the man who "first crowned the universal squaw—squat, angular, pig-eyed, ragged, wretched, and insect-haunted—with the roses of love, ought to see the woman once, and, as a punishment, to be subjected for a season to her indescribable blandishments."

It will be seen that this author goes as far in one direction as Cooper and Longfellow in another; and official reports have certainly put on record some noble instances both of courage and humanity on the part of the red men as Gen. Miles's tribute to Nez Percé Joseph will attest. Nevertheless, Mr. Steele tells some striking truths in plain language, and his book is one that can be read with much interest.

A GENERAL meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at London Feb. 28. The Duke of Cambridge, who presided, referred to the American team in the last International Match. He said nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality the Americans showed to the British team during the visit of the latter to the United States. The council of the association, he said, looked forward with pleasure to giving an American team a most hearty welcome at Wimbledon.

The Prussian Minister of War is now drawing up the list of all officers who went through the war against Napoleon between 1806 and 1815. A special bill will be introduced into the Prussian Parliament for granting important pensions to these ancient defenders of Germany.

LIEUT. COMDR. GORRINGE.

Correspondence between Lieut. Comdr. Gorringe, Secretary Chandler, and the President.

I.

Navy Department, Washington, June 3, 1882.

To Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N.:

Sir: The question of dispensing with or selling some of the Navy Yards, including that at Brooklyn, has been pending before Congress and has been referred to this Department and taken into consideration. The Department notices a newspaper statement that you appeared before some committee in Brooklyn recently and submitted your opinions with reference to the sale of the Brooklyn yard. Will you inform the Department whether or not you so appeared, and if so, why you appeared and what views you submitted? Please also inform the Department what business, if any, outside the naval service you are now engaged in. Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

Secretary of the Navy.

II.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1882.

To Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N.:

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 5 enclosing a copy of your communication of May 19 to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the policy of abandoning the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Your opposition to that policy is apparently in accordance with the present views of the Department. If it had not been the singular spectacle might be presented of a plan of the Department opposed in public meetings and publications by a single officer of the Navy on leave of absence. There is no disposition on the part of the Department to prevent the free participation of officers of the Navy in private or public discussions upon subjects connected with the naval establishment, provided they are of a general character, but when particular questions of administration in the Department are before Congress no published expression of opinion thereon by any officer should be made without he first communicates his views to the Department and receives authority to make them public. You will please hereafter be governed by this rule.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

III.

Navy Department, Washington Feb. 5, 1883.

To Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N.:

Sir: The attention of the department has been called to your statement, published in the New York *Evening Post*, in advocacy of free ships. You will please inform the department whether or not you have engaged in any business outside your naval profession, and if so, what, and whether you are under any employment by, or obligation to, other interests, or are in any relation thereto, or have received or expect to receive any compensation by reason of any such employment, obligation, or relation. Very respectfully, W. CHANDLER,

the Navy.

IV.

No. 32 Waverly

The Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secy

Sir: In reply to your letter have the honor to respectfully inform the department that I have been, and am now, employed as a consulting engineer to receive and I expect to receive compensation by reason of such employment. My letter of June 26, in answer to the department's letter of June 24, contains the following statement: "I do not know what business will occupy me during the extension of furlough, that I ask, if it is granted, but generally that of consulting engineer. In the event of my forming business connections that would interfere in a remote degree with my duties as an officer, I should promptly tender my resignation." In reply to this I received on June 28, an extension of my furlough until Aug. 1, 1882. I have not, as yet, formed business connections that would interfere, in a remote degree, with my duties as an officer, and when I do I shall probably tender my resignation. In further answer to your letter of Feb. 5, I respectfully inform the department that, with the exception hereinafter noted, I am "not under any employment by, or obligation to, any other interest, or in any relation thereto," nor have I received nor do I expect to receive any compensation by reason of any such employment, obligation, or interest. The exception is my employment as a consulting engineer by Mr. H. McK. Tombly, for which I expect to receive adequate compensation on the completion of my report, if ever it becomes completed. I expect to complete this report within 10 days, unless some unforeseen circumstances interfere. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY H. GORRINGE,

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N.

V.

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 10, 1883.

Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N.:

Sir: Your letter of the 7th in reply to the department's letter of the 6th is received. The inquiry of the department arose from the suggestion that you were employed by, or were under obligations or in relation to, interests not American. Assuming that your statement negatives any such employment, obligation, or relation, and was so intended, your reply is satisfactory. There is no objection to the public expression by any naval officer of his unpurchased opinions on any subject of general interest. Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

VI.

No. 32 Waverly Place, New York, Feb. 14, 1883.

The Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 10, commenting upon the reply made by me on the 7th of February to the department's letter of Feb. 5. My letter of Feb. 7 was not intended to negative a "suggestion" that I am or have been employed by, or am or have been under obligations, or in relation to, interests not American. Assuming that your statement negatives any such employment, obligation, or relation, and was so intended, your reply is satisfactory. There is no objection to the public expression by any naval officer of his unpurchased opinions on any subject of general interest. Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

VII.

No. 32 Waverly Place, New York, Feb. 14, 1883.

The Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 10, commenting upon the reply made by me on the 7th of February to the department's letter of Feb. 5. My letter of Feb. 7 was not intended to negative a "suggestion" that I am or have been employed by, or am or have been under obligations, or in relation to, interests not American. Assuming that your statement negatives any such employment, obligation, or relation, and was so intended, your reply is satisfactory. There is no objection to the public expression by any naval officer of his unpurchased opinions on any subject of general interest. Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

meeting the accusation? An unblemished record of 22 years of service in peace and in war entitles me, I think, to that much protection from the department. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy.

VIII.

Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N.

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 17, 1883.

Sir: You will proceed at your earliest convenience to Washington, report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and office of detail, and remain in Washington until further orders. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

VIII.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1883.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: In obedience to your order of Feb. 17 to proceed at my earliest convenience to Washington and report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, and remain in Washington until further orders, I have the honor to inform you that I have this day reported to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, as directed. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HENRY H. GORRINGE, Lieut.-Comdr. U. S. N.

The following letter from the Secretary was sent to the President with copies of the above letters:

IX.

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 21, 1883.

To the President:

Sir: In compliance with the request of Lieut.-Comdr. Henry H. Gorringe contained in his letter of this date, tendering his resignation as a naval officer, I have the honor to inform you that there are no charges pending against him, no evidence on record in the Department or within my knowledge of any act or expression of his that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of his resignation.

In this connection, however, I have the honor to submit the annexed copies of recent correspondence between the Department and Lieut.-Comdr. Gorringe. It was not deemed essential to the public interest to delay the acceptance of his resignation in order to continue the correspondence. Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

X.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.

To the President of the United States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to tender hereby my resignation as a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, to take effect immediately. I respectfully request that the honorable Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the President whether or not there are any charges pending against me, and whether or not there is any evidence on record in the Department or within my knowledge of any act or expression of mine that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of my resignation. If such exists I respectfully ask you to order a full and complete investigation prior to the acceptance of my resignation so that my naval record of 21 years and two months, in every capacity from that of an enlisted seaman to that of the commanding officer at different times of thirteen different vessels of the Navy, in war and in peace, may be closed as honorably as it has been maintained. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Lieut.-Commander U. S. Navy.

XI.

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 21, 1883.

Lieut.-Comdr. Henry H. Gorringe, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Your resignation as a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, tendered to the President by your letter of this date, to take effect immediately, is hereby accepted. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

XII.

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 21, 1883.

Lieut.-Comdr. Henry H. Gorringe, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I desire find acceptance of your resignation tendered this day. Your request that certain information shall be given the President will be complied with. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

XIII.

The following is a copy of a letter handed President Arthur last Thursday by Lieut. Comdr. Gorringe, with copies of the correspondence between Secretary Chandler and himself:

Washington, Feb. 22, 1883.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of a correspondence between the Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, and myself; also a duplicate of my resignation tendered to you on Feb. 21, 1883, through the proper official channels, and copies of two letters from Secretary Chandler in response thereto.

I respectfully invite your attention to the action of the Secretary of the Navy in that he entertained a grave accusation against an officer in good standing in the Navy unsupported by evidence.

The necessary implications of the Secretary's letter of Feb. 10 is that charges, or, as he terms them, "suggestions," against my personal integrity and official disloyalty to my Government have been made to him and are unrebuked by him. My application to know my accuser and have an opportunity to meet his charges and defend my honor and reputation as an officer and a gentleman is disregarded.

Failing to receive in response to my demand therefor that protection from the head of the Department to which I am entitled, I made my appeal to the highest authority, and in doing so placed my resignation in your hands, coupled with the request that you would call upon the Secretary of the Navy for any evidence on record or within his knowledge bearing on any accusation against me, and that my resignation should not be accepted until such accusation had been investigated.

I received my commission from the President of the United States, and he alone can accept my resignation, and I respectfully submit that the letters of the Secretary of the Navy of the 21st inst., wherein he accepts my resignation without even forwarding it to you or even consulting you, and without affording you the opportunity to comply with my reasonable request that "any charge pending against me" may be investigated prior to the acceptance of my resignation, is an unprecedented usurpation of the functions which belong to the President alone, and cannot be delegated as an administrative act, is therefore, void and of no effect.

What I specifically ask is that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform you whether or not there are any charges pending against me, and whether or not there is any evidence on record in the Department or within my knowledge of any act or expression of mine that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of my resignation.

This case involves not merely my individual rights as an officer justly jealous of his own honor and that of his profession, but the welfare of the naval service and of every member thereof.

What must become the standard of a service, the official head of which assumes the right to base an accusation of disloyalty and dishonor against one of its members in good standing on an alleged suggestion which is unsupported by evidence of any kind? I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Lieut.-Comdr. United States Navy.

XIV.

A new cross bow has been invented by Bollinger, of the Swiss army. It is destined for the youth. The exercise with this easily handled weapon will, it is hoped, awake great interest in target shooting practice. A certain number of schools in the canton of Zurich have already ordered a great number of these bows.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

One suggestion in the annual report of the Judge Advocate General of the Army cannot be too strongly urged upon Congress, viz.: That provision be made by law to allow any enlisted man in the Army to purchase his discharge under certain restrictions in time of peace. A law to that effect would do much to lessen desertion, although not a cure-all for that crime. The law regarding punishment for desertion is not stringent enough, and the interpretation put upon the present Article of War, relating to proving the intention to desert, opens a door by which *bona fide* deserters often escape just punishment.

To my mind there are three heinous military offences, viz.: A soldier abandoning his post, sleeping on post, and desertion. All three should be punished alike in time of peace, and in time of war the punishment should be death. The punishment of desertion at any time should be so severe as to make a man think twice before incurring the risk of receiving it. Many things combine to make a man desert, but the combination of the laborer with the soldier is one of the chief of these. Fatigue, fatigue, there are posts where it never ceases. Some commanding officers have a perfect mania for work, and are never happy unless they see half their command laboring. The number of desertions, 3,741, in one year from our little Army calls for attention. If the Judge Advocate General's suggestion was carried out in law it would save the Government many dollars and officers much annoyance, as well as reduce the number of deserters at large floating about the country afraid of arrest.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND FOREIGN SAILORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your report of the loss of the U. S. gunboat *Ashuelot* is a list of the crew, 90 in all, of whom it seems 15 only were native born Americans, all the remainder being Germans, or belonging to nationalities other than the United States. It seems, then, that for every American seaman on board the *Ashuelot* there were five foreigners. May I ask whether the same proportion prevails on other vessels of the U. S. Navy? If so, surely it is a farce to speak of our American sailors. It would be a matter of interest to know by whom our naval battles of the Rebellion were fought, and how many men of American birth Captain Winslow had under him when he sank the Confederate schooner.

Let us have the truth; it can do no harm, but will rather show us on what a slender staff we are leaning when we talk of and trust to our American sailors.

C. W.

We have no information as to the crew of the *Kearsarge*, except that they were trained and fought by Yankee seamen. The result was, as reported by Lieut.-Comdr. Thornton, executive officer of the *Kearsarge* at the time, the *Alabama* men fired "hurriedly and almost always above our ship, (the *Kearsarge*), while our men, trained to coolness and deliberation, fired slowly and into the *Alabama*."—ED.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, March 1, 1883.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., will have the sympathy of his Newport friends in his terrible bereavement in the loss of his wife and a child. Capt. M. married a Newport lady, Miss Hammond, a few years ago. The funeral of Mrs. Matthews occurred at Trinity Church on Wednesday, Rev. G. J. Magill officiating. Her child, who died at about the same time, was buried at Charlestown, Mass. The funeral was very largely attended, many naval officers and their families being present. The deceased leaves two small children, one being a mere babe.

Paymaster John Furey and Assistant Paymaster Cowles have returned from New York to their duties on board of the *New Hampshire*.

Lieut. Seabury, U. S. N., received his commission as a lieutenant from the President on Tuesday.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge, in command at the Torpedo Station, has been confined to his house for several days by illness.

Maj. Theo. C. Gibbs, George W. Gibbs and John N. A. Griswold, of New York, have each sent their checks for \$100 to the Perry Monument Association. The item going the rounds of the papers that all the money needed for the monument had been secured is without foundation.

Lieut. H. A. Springett, U. S. A., left Fort Adams on Monday on a week's leave of absence.

Commodore S. B. Luce, U. S. N., left town Thursday evening for Washington. He was accompanied by Lieut. J. D. J. Kelly, U. S. N.

There are about thirteen apprentices boys on board of the *New Hampshire*, five of whom were recently brought here from Boston on the *Tallapoosa*.

Lieut. Beaubury, U. S. N., is acting as Secretary to Commodore Luce.

Major and Quartermaster Scully and Lieut. Fugler, stationed at Fort Adams, have been away on a brief leave.

Capt. E. P. Lull, U. S. N., is at the Perry House.

THE REASON WHY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco *Bulletin* discusses at length the reasons why the order relieving Commander Phelps from the command of Mare Island yard should be revoked. He says:

He has seen, with one exception, more sea service than any other commodore on the active list. Commodore Colhoun, his immediate predecessor, was four years at the yard, and those preceding him varied from three to four years as commandants. Commodore Phelps had, therefore, the same right to expect to be undisturbed in his official position for a corresponding tenure. He has only been here two years, has his family around him, and had settled down to the enjoyment of home life, while at the same time employed in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the station. He has made an excellent commandant, and is very justly popular. The officers are quite astonished at the extraordinary proceedings, and the civil employees express very warmly their regrets and earnestly trust that the orders may be countermanded. And then, too, the squadron orders on their face exhibit strange improprieties. Admiral Peirce Crosby commands the South Atlantic Squadron, and to

which he has but recently been assigned, not having yet been one year on the Brazil Station. He was ordered there to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Admiral Spotts. He has his family with him; they are living ashore at Rio Janeiro. They went out with him at a very considerable expense. He had to go to Europe and take the English mail steamer to Rio, there being no Government vessel at his disposal. It is proposed now to order Crosby to the Asiatic Squadron. To get there he will have to go back to Europe and thence take one of the Oriental steamers through the Suez Canal to China. As he is not allowed travelling expenses other than for himself, it will cost him a large sum if he desires his family to accompany him to his new station. True, it may be said that the Government does not recognize an officer's family as persons to be at all considered in official matters, still it has, from the dates running back to the early history of the Navy, been a quietly recognized custom, when it could be done without manifest injury to the service, as in time of peace, to allow the squadron commanders certain privileges with regard to their families.

But setting aside the hitherto social consideration of the affair, and looking upon the matter through a strictly naval view, if Commodore Phelps was to be relieved from his shore duty, to which when he was ordered, it was with the tacit understanding that he was to remain at least three, and in all probability four years, what propriety was there in sending him from the Pacific Coast across the entire width of the continent to the Atlantic, and thence to proceed to the Brazils as he best could? Why not send him to the Asiatic Squadron? That is the proper station for him. Commodore Jeffers was recently ordered to it. The order had to be revoked on account of the medical certificate, stating that he was so crippled by inflammatory rheumatism that he could not go to sea. Now, if Jeffers was eligible, so is Phelps. Both are commodores, and what is a proper command for the one, is equally so for the other. Common sense and justice as well as a due regard for economy and speedy fulfilment of orders should induce the Navy Department to send an officer already on the Pacific Coast to the Asiatic Station, instead of an officer so far distant that he has to make a tour three-fourths around the world to get to his new station, reversing the travel almost in the same manner for the other.

But perhaps, after all said and done, the real motive for these orders is in the intriguing disposition which has sprung up among certain comparatively young officers on duty in Washington, who are attempting to advance themselves by obtaining disagreeable orders for the older officers, in hopes that they will become disgusted and apply to go on the retired list.

It would be a most excellent move if Congress was to pass a law which would remove from Washington three-fourths of the naval officers now stationed in that city. Through their intrigues and meddlesomeness they have done more to injure the service than its most bitter opponents.

All the mishap and hostility which have of late befallen it can be directly traced back to them. The Washington Navy Yard should be abolished. As Mare Island is the only navy yard on the Pacific Coast, and therefore must be retained for its importance, and made a construction yard, with a plant capable of building steel cruisers, it is for the best interests of the service that the present commandant should be allowed to remain until these improvements are all made and the yard placed in the condition in which it may be equal to all demands that may be required of it.

For these considerations it is to be hoped that our Congressional delegation will urge the retention of Commodore Phelps at Mare Island.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN 1837.

We are indebted to a correspondent for copies of the *National Gazette and Literary Register*, Philadelphia, for Aug. 25, and Oct. 31, 1837, and make from them a few interesting extracts. In the earlier number, in the course of a letter from "A Whig" to the editors, defending the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the following extracts of a speech by "Col. Page, Postmaster," are given:

In the year 1834, the appropriations for the improvements of Navy-yards were as follows:

Portsmouth, N. H.	\$40,700
Charlestown, Mass.	35,300
Brooklyn, N. Y.	57,500
Philadelphia.	6,650
Washington.	29,500
Gorport, Va.	108,250
Pensacola.	26,000
Total.	\$354,800

In this very year, the sum asked for the Philadelphia Navy-yard was \$39,571, while that granted by the Board was the paltry amount of \$20,550.

Thus the second city of the Union was put off with about the 54th part of the whole, while the almost unheard of station at Portsmouth, N. H., got \$40,700, more than a tenth of the amount appropriated.

There is not much friendship shown there. How much it lacks of justice, let others answer.

I don't complain of the allowances to other ports and places. I am glad to see that they are so well taken care of; the interest of our Navy, which is the pride of the nation, requires it; but I do complain of this indifference, whether accidental or designed, towards this City and State.

So, too, 500 men were suddenly discharged from the yard on the ground that the completion of the *Pennsylvania* left no more work to be done, while at this time, there are the frames of three vessels in the yard—and a frigate partly built, on the stocks, her keelson rotten, and this decay, it is feared, will communicate to her live oak floors. While thus discharging men by droves here—they are putting down the keel of, and commencing a new frigate at Portsmouth.

As if still further to sink and degrade the station, they keep a receiving ship here not much larger than a shallop. Her decks are so rotten, that on the occasion of the launch the officer in charge reported it would be unsafe to let many come on board of her. At New York they keep the *Hudson*, a noble receiving ship—and at Norfolk the *Jesse*. The effect of such a miserable prison here on our gallant tars, when they come to ship under the Stars and Stripes, may well be imagined.

In the number for Oct. 31, 1837, the following letter, headed "Misrepresentation Corrected," appears:

In the year 1832, President Adams, the elder, having written to Mr. Jefferson to inquire of him who was entitled to the credit of originating the American Navy, and stated at the same time that General Washington was "averse to it," Mr. Jefferson replied, that he could not give the information asked—that he himself had been in favor of a naval force "sufficient to keep the Barbary States in order, and that he thought that General Washington approved of building vessels of war to that extent." See Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. IV, 335-7.

In Tucker's *Life of Jefferson*, vol. II, p. 443, the author, advertising to these letters, remarks: "Whatever is connected with this branch of the national defense, which is at once the cheapest, the most efficient, the safest, and that which has earned for the United States a glory which can never die, is interesting, and it would seem, from the preceding correspondence, that the cautious character of General Washington prevented his being a zealous advocate for a navy, in the straitened means of the public treasury at that time."

The reviewer of Harris's *Life of Bainbridge* in the June number

of the "American Quarterly Review" takes occasion to characterize the preceding passage as the author's "singular assumption that General Washington was hostile to a Navy."

If the biographer had remarked simply that Washington was not an advocate for a Navy, it would have been a very free interpretation of his words to consider him as saying he was hostile; but when the language used was that he was not "a zealous advocate," it admits that he might have been a cool or temperate supporter of the Navy, instead of its enemy; and lastly, when the further qualification was subjoined that he was not a zealous advocate, straitened as were the means of the Treasury at that time, it was virtually implied that he might have been a friend, and even a zealous friend, to the Navy at a subsequent period, when the public revenue was deemed by him more adequate to its support. After so gross a misrepresentation of the biographer, it is but little to add, that what he had stated merely as an inference, and by way of reconciling the discordant recollections of these venerable statesmen, is styled by this candid critic as an assumption, and a singular assumption too, though the opinion erroneously attributed to him had been repeatedly made by Mr. Adams.

Did the reviewer think that his hostility to Mr. Jefferson, and perhaps to his biographer, absolved him from the obligations of truth and justice? If not, how can he account for the sentence referred to, in which there are almost as many errors as words?

INDEX.

September 30, 1837.

THE following is quoted from the *Baltimore American*:

Our correspondents of the *Norfolk Herald* and *Beacon* inform us that the United States ship *Peacock*, C. K. Stribling, Eng. Commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Edward P. Kennedy, 37 days from Babis, came into the Capes of Virginia on Wednesday evening, and arrived at Norfolk on Friday.

The *Peacock* sailed from New York on the 23d of April, 1835, and has circumnavigated the world, touching at Rio Janeiro, Zanzibar, Muscat, Bombay, Ceylon, Java, Szechuan Islands, Siam, Cochinchina, and Macao in China. She sailed thence June 23d, 1836, for the United States, via Cape Horn, touching at the Bonin and Sandwich Islands, Monterey in Upper California, Mazatlan, San Blas, and Acapulco in Mexico; Potosi, Huachuca, Caliso, and Pisco, in Peru; Juan Fernandez and Valparaiso, remaining some months on the coast of South America, whence, after the arrival of the *North Carolina*, she sailed for Norfolk.

The *Peacock* has been absent two years and six months, having, in that period, 624 days at sea, and has sailed 54,177 miles, per log.

Though five different epidemics have passed through the ship, and the number of sick has at times been very great, the deaths amongst the crew have only been ten, and the health of the officers and crew is now completely re-established.

The visit of the *Peacock* to these different countries, has no doubt been attended with considerable benefit to the interests of our commerce, and we trust the attention of our Government, having been turned to this subject, the large amount of American property in the Eastern seas, will not again be left without the protection of our Navy. Twenty distressed American seamen have been brought from Rio Janeiro, as passengers, in addition to the number shipped at different ports in the cruise.

(From the *London Engineer*.)

THE POLYPHEMUS.

The torpedo ram *Polypheus* is unique, and in the strictest sense of the word an experiment. The nation is indebted for her to Admiral Sir George Sartoris. Sir George has been the persistent advocate of rams pure and simple; and up to the present at least, the *Polypheus* is nothing but a ram, unless she is also a failure. She carries no guns, save a couple for saluting and signalling purposes, and relies altogether for her power of offence and defense on her speed, her ram, and her torpedoes. She is fitted with special appliances for discharging torpedoes under water from her bows and her sides; and up to the present moment nothing but disappointment has attended every effort made to use these last. The torpedoes fired from the bow ports have at all events been got away from the ship; but as much cannot be said of those discharged from her broadside. They are expelled from tubes 9 feet below the water line. A fish torpedo is about 18 feet long. The *Polypheus* has attained a speed of seventeen knots an hour, and the moment the torpedo shows its nose outside of the hull it is deflected by the apparent current running alongside the ship, and is thereupon jammed in the tube. If it can be got clear of this, it is only with its screw blades broken and its stern or tail twisted that the luckless torpedo gets off; and it is not curious that the short course which it then describes is erratic in the extreme. To prevent this action, a steel plate 16 inches wide and 25 feet long has been pushed out from the ship's side, and under the lee of this the torpedo is discharged; but hitherto the resistance of the water has proved too much, and the steel bar, standing like an ear blade in the water, has been bent, and the torpedo has stuck half in and half out of the ship. The *Polypheus* is coming round from Portsmouth to Chatham to have new boilers put in, and renewed attempts will then be made to fit her with some apparatus which will allow of the discharge of broadside torpedoes when she is running at full speed; but we confess we see little reason for expecting that success will be attained. Even though the torpedo is discharged, the course which it will take must be, to say the least, doubtful. Up to the present the targets aimed at, even at distances of 200 and 300 yards only, the ship steaming at 8 knots or less, appeared to be specially avoided by the torpedoes, which sometimes turned round on the ship, and now and then hastily sought a bed in the mud.

It is now officially announced that the locomotive type boilers in the ship are a total failure. They are to be removed and replaced by ordinary cylindrical multitubular boilers of the ordinary kind. It has not been officially announced however, that the ship will have to be cut to pieces in order to get the old boilers out and the new ones in. If we could only be certain that the new boilers would do very much better than the old, we could regard the whole proceeding with more satisfaction; but no opportunity has been afforded to engineers other than those in service of the Admiralty, who know nothing at all practically about locomotive boilers, to express an opinion. All that is known on the subject, outside a very small circle, is that the engines of the ship have not been able to drive her at the anticipated speed, because they did not get steam enough.

The velocity actually attained by the ship was 17½ knots, but this was only maintained for very short periods by bottling up steam; and her best regular performance may be taken as 15 knots, which was obtained when the boilers were in good humor, and did not prime very heavily. The ship is 240ft. long, 40ft. beam, and 18ft. 9in. deep. Her displacement is about 2,620 tons, and it is calculated that with 5,000-horse power she can be propelled at 17 knots. She has twin screws, and two pairs of compound horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders 38in. and 64in. diameter, and 39in. stroke. Her boilers are, as we have said, of the locomotive type, ten in number, arranged athwartships on each side of a longitudinal bulkhead, in two groups of three boilers and two boilers. The uptakes all lead into one fixed chimney. We do not know what power has been developed by her engines, nor is it likely any one will until questions are asked in the House of Commons by and by; but it is easy to see that to augment her speed from 15 knots to 18 knots, which speed it is hoped she will reach, the power of the engines must be nearly doubled.

ABOLISHING NAVY-YARDS.

Preliminary Report Sent to Congress Feb. 27.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1883.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy under provision of the act approved August 5, 1882, to "consider and report" "upon the question whether it is advisable to sell any of the Navy-yards, and if so, which," and to furnish certain data, and information connected with the several Navy-yards, have the honor to report the duties imposed upon us are so extensive and comprehensive, and the collection of the data so laborious and difficult, that we have found it impossible to prepare a full report for the present Congress, and, in fact, have not yet received from all the Navy-yards the statistical information required to comply with the demands of the act.

Pending the completion of our investigations, we are not prepared to recommend the sale of any Navy-yard; but in anticipation of our final report we recommend the sale of the unoccupied land lying between the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and the Naval Hospital, as suggested in the letter of Commodore John H. Upshur, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy under date of November 24, 1882.

This property will never be required for naval purposes, and its improvement will be a great advantage, not only to the city of Brooklyn, but, from sanitary reasons, to the Navy-yard itself.

The estimated value of these lands is \$1,530,000.

We also recommend the sale of the whole of, or the larger part of the Naval Hospital grounds at Chelsea, Mass., under such conditions and reservations as Congress may determine.

As at present occupied they impose a barrier to ready communication between the Charlestown district of Boston and a portion of the city of Chelsea, and are thus a serious detriment to the interests of the latter.

The area is much larger than is necessary for the demands of the hospital, and has become entirely too valuable to lie unimproved, or be utilized for the minor purposes of pasture and gardening. There is a demand for the grounds for building sites, and they would undoubtedly find ready sale if brought into the market.

Having no appropriation at our disposal, we have been unable to procure estimates from professional experts in real estate, and are, therefore, unable to report the value of this, or indeed any other similar property we have been charged with the appraisal of, as accurately as we desire.

From the best information at our disposal, we feel warranted in saying that this property can be sold for at least half a million of dollars, and believe, if offered under favorable circumstances, it can be sold for a much higher sum.

In conclusion, we desire to say that good progress has been made towards our final report, which will be completed at the earliest moment, and in any event before the next session of Congress.

Very respectfully,

S. B. LUKE, Commodore, U. S. N., President.
CHAR. H. LORING, Chief Engr., U. S. N.
A. B. MULLETT.

To the appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill for paying the expenses of the Navy-yard Commission, the following was added in the House on motion of Mr. Harris:

And said commission shall also report in reference to each Navy-yard the sale of which is not recommended by them, whether it is in their opinion specially adapted for any specific purpose, and whether it should be retained in active operation or otherwise used; whether it is fully equipped and provided with all necessary appliances for the prompt and economical execution of such work as may be required, and if not, in what respect it is defective, and what will be required to place it in proper and effective condition for any probable demands in time of war, and the estimated cost of any additional requirements; and also whether, in their opinion, improvements can be made in the system of performing work at the Navy-yards which will promote efficiency and reduce expense.

AN UNAVAILING PROTEST.

The joint resolution authorizing Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to accept a civil position in the service of the city of Philadelphia without the forfeiture of his military commission has passed both Houses of Congress, and he will leave Washington in a few days for his new field of duty. According to the act this permission will terminate on the 1st of April, 1883, when Major Ludlow will be entitled to resume his duties in the Engineer Corps of the Army. The resolution passed the House without any objection, but was opposed in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds, who said:

"I wish to put in my earnest but unavailing opposition to this measure; not because Major Ludlow is not a very fine officer—that is one of the reasons why it ought not to pass I think—but because it does disturb the order of the Army and it is unequal and unfair to other officers. Casualties naturally occur which may entitle Major Ludlow to promotion while he is rendering no service; or else it will stop all promotion during this period of two years. The general law of the United States prohibits officers of the Army from taking office under any other prince, power, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, or being employed by them. Now we come to personal and special legislation for one gentleman and for one city because that city has peculiar confidence in his capacity as an engineer to build a water-works. Major Ludlow is unwilling to resign his place in the Army for the purpose of taking this civil appointment, but wishes to hold the opportunity to return to the Army at or before the expiration of the two years. Therefore, it is special and personal legislation, against the general intent, effect, policy, purpose, and fairness of the statutes of the United States.

"In the next place, if this be a civil appointment, as

the resolution says it is, that he is to take, it is directly in the face of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which like the constitution of Vermont and the constitution of nearly every State, if not every State, absolutely prohibits any person from holding any office or appointment under the authority of the State while he holds one under the United States. My friend from Connecticut says that he has discovered or is informed that this is not a civil appointment, but it is only a private employment that the city of Philadelphia under its municipal charter is authorized to make, making this gentleman a municipal officer and that the Philadelphia lawyers hold that such a municipal officer does not come within the prohibition of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

"That is all I have to say. I think it is a wrong principle; it is special and personal legislation against the statutes of the United States and it is bad in every way of principle and policy that I can think of. My duty is done."

The measure was passed by a vote of yeas 48, nays 6.

The opinion of Senator Edmunds on any subject is entitled to great respect, but one of his objections would seem to have been sufficiently answered in advance by Secretary Lincoln, in a letter to Representative Kelley, replying to his question whether the passage of the bill would in the judgment of the Secretary impair the service or militate against the discipline of the Army. Mr. Lincoln said: "I have the honor to state that Major Ludlow has been nearly 19 years in service, and I am advised that he has devoted himself during that time assiduously to his duties, having only had a little more than five months' leave of absence, while under the regulations he would have been entitled to nearly fourteen months more, with full pay. It is understood that it is Major Ludlow's purpose to resign from the Army on or before the expiration of the proposed leave if he should find his new occupation congenial. If an officer of his rank and services desired to enter civil life and should make application for a leave of absence of twelve months, accompanied by his resignation, to take effect on the expiration of such leave, it would be granted. Four months of that leave would be on full pay and the remainder on half pay. I am advised by the chief of engineers that the proposed leave to Major Ludlow can probably in no way prejudice the interests of any other officer in the way of promotion or otherwise, and inasmuch as Major Ludlow wishes to waive all pay during the leave, I see no objection to his application being granted."

PROLETARIANISM IN CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 26th of February passed the bill increasing the pension of the widow of the late Admiral John C. Beaumont to \$50 a month. In spite of the attempt to create some popular prejudice against it by Mr. Plumb the vote was 32 in favor to 14 against. Mr. Plumb argued that instead of increasing this tendency to augment pensions to persons of rank we ought to go the other way; we ought to increase the pensions of private soldiers. "They were the men who rendered service for which they did not get pay either in money or in social or military consequence; they were the men who unusually by comparison took the risk of life and of limb; they are the men who, if any set of men are to be put above another set of men, ought to be put in the highest place not only for pensions but in the consideration that this country gives to the men who have served it under arms. . . . I do not tolerate the idea that we are considering men in these ranks as possessed of a different kind of clay from that which was possessed by the men who served under them and who form the great body of the people of the country, as they do the power of the country. It is an insult—as long as that term is used—I will say it is an insult to the widow of every private soldier in the land, in New Hampshire or in Kansas and everywhere to do this thing, to raise this woman's pension from \$10 a month to \$50, and every widow of every private soldier throughout this broad land will so regard it. There is a discontent arising from the manifest injustice, punctuated, emphasized, constantly made profit of by the legislation that comes from the hands of this Pension Committee, which is begetting in the minds of those people who served the country in its extremity, that it is rank that gives consideration and not service and sacrifice."

Mr. Edmunds said: "Mr. President, the argument of my friend from Kansas is certainly entitled to great weight. It is not easy at first blush to see why the pension of the private soldier—to begin with the land before we go to sea—should not be as great as that of the major general, and why the man who took care of Gen. Sherman's horse on the field of battle, where he was exposed to danger, should not have just as great a pension as Gen. Sherman if he had been disabled. And the same argument applies with still stronger force to the question of pay. Why should not the private soldier have the same amount of pay as the major general, and so on down through all the ranks? Why should not the sailor, who on shipboard lives in narrower quarters than the admiral in command, have the same pay as the admiral; and if there is a real equality why should not the sailor share the admiral's quarters, or have it turn and turn about, so that the admiral should sleep in the forecastle one night and the sailor in the admiral's cabin, and so on?"

"There is great force in that undoubtedly; but when we come back to the way things really go in this world, even in this body, the most democratic body in existence probably, the pay of the Senator from Kansas and myself is much larger than that of the pages, much larger than that of the Secretary, or of the Sergeant-at-Arms. And yet according to what they are called to do they are doing just as good service to the country as we are, and I sometimes think as to myself, they are doing a great deal better. Why should they not have \$5,000 a year and mileage, and stationery, etc.? That

is one of the puzzles that I know trouble mankind, and I sympathize with my friend from Kansas in trying to find out what the answer to that puzzle is.

"Now to come down to the case of Admiral Beaumont, I have just this to say, and I do it more as a witness than anything else. I happened to make the acquaintance of Admiral Beaumont on a ship of the United States where I as a guest sailed—contrary to law I suppose or without authority of law—for a month or two, being sick and diseased myself and entitled to a pension if my country had any gratitude at all for public services [laughter], and so I came to know this gentleman. I, of course, had known his public career and history before as one of the most brave, gallant, active, and impetuous sailors during the time of the late war between ourselves and our Southern brethren, and in every place he showed no symptom of any disease that prevented him from facing the enemy on all occasions, good or bad. [The question was whether the Admiral contracted the disease of which he died in 1845 or toward the end of his life.—Ed.] Then we knew him as somewhat famous as having been the sailing captain, the commander of the *Miantonomoh*, the monitor vessel, the only one of the United States, I believe, that ever crossed the seas, that visited Russia and other parts of Europe at the end of the war.

"When I was sailing with Capt. Beaumont he happened to have a monitor in tow, and whenever we came to anchor I used to go frequently on board the monitor that was in tow, that he was towing from Philadelphia to Key West, when I was this unlawful passenger, as it may be called. I am bound to say from what I saw on that monitor that any man who sails in a monitor on the open seas is entitled to a pension to begin with, because the vessel is washed by the sea at every surge of the waves, and those below, where the officers and crew are obliged to stay, of course, except those who merely are steering and on the lookout up in the turret, are as wet and damp as they can be. They are absolutely boxed up in a damp coffin, as it may be called, below the surface of the sea."

THE GERMAN SERVICES.

A German military writer says: "So long as foreign artillists are not in a position to furnish a better gun than ours, both in construction and execution, so long is a new arming of our artillery perfectly unnecessary. France has adopted her own gun, and no doubt has obtained a certain advantage in precision, but until we discover one giving still better results it will not be wise to make a change." The same writer observes, with regard to the 9-centimetre gun in the French service: "It is to be feared that the use of this gun in war, after long marches on heavy, rain-soaked soil, with over-tired and often half-fed horses, will present almost insuperable difficulties. Did we not, with our comparatively light guns, in the late war find considerable difficulty in keeping up with infantry and getting into position before an action commenced?"

The German coast defences, both in the North Sea and the Baltic, are to be strengthened. Additional shore batteries with revolving turrets are to be constructed at the mouths of the Eider, Elbe, Weser, and Ems. It is significant that the defensive works along the Baltic will be of an even more formidable nature. The entrance to the port of Pillau will be closed by two armored forts, and it is the intention to erect a similar fort before Memel. The works round Danzig are being pushed forward with all speed. Eight forts are to protect this city and fortress towards the sea, five on the right, three on the left bank of the Vistula. The fortifications of the harbor of Swinemund will probably be completed this summer. The works round Stralsund are likewise to be strengthened. Revolving turrets with pivot guns are also to be erected at Swinemunde, Travemunde, and Wismar. Finally, no less than sixteen new forts are to be erected round Kiel, thus making that port and navy-yard one of the strongest in existence.

The German Parliament begins to grumble at the increasing military budget. A deputy for Stuttgart, Herr Schott, of the German Democratic party, has criticised it bitterly; he complained also of the evil treatment of young soldiers by officers, and the blackmailing of the volunteers by non-commissioned officers; of the preference shown for the nobility in the distribution of ranks, the useless and costly maintenance of the cavalry of the guard. The Minister of War, Herr Kameke, declared that the abuses mentioned were strictly avoided, but that the reason why almost all the superior officers were nobles is that a good number of them have been knighted since Franco-Prussian war; that besides, the middle classes did not show such a liking for military career as the nobility. A Conservative deputy, Herr Moltzahn, said that history and services rendered justified the preference given to the nobility. Herr Ruhlis, the leader of the Progressist party, on the contrary, violently blamed the preference; he advocated complete equality of classes in the army, and created a great stir in the House by his speech and his attacks on the army organization.

An official report lately published in the *Marine Feordnung Blatt* states that it is the opinion of German naval authorities that for the future an effective blockade has become impossible. The reasons given are that a fleet would always be obliged at sunset to gain the open sea, and to remain sufficiently far off to prevent torpedo boats issuing from the harbor coming up to the vessels in the darkness; and not even a single ship could be left on guard in sight of the port without the risk, almost amounting to certainty, of being sunk during the night; whilst the port would remain open not only to light and speedy cruisers, but to any ship whose entrance might be desired. Under such circumstances, the probability of a few torpedo boats lying hidden along the coast would, it is thought, be sufficient to paralyze the action of the most powerful squadron and prevent the possibility of any serious operations.

ENGLAND'S ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of flag officers on the active list of the British navy having reached the maximum, according to the Circular of August 5, 1875, viz.: three admirals of the fleet, ten admirals, twenty vice admirals (the Duke of Edinburgh an additional), and thirty-five rear admirals, promotion from the Captains' List will only take place to meet retirements and death vacancies.

It is expected that the English army will be short of its establishment some 4,000 men in a few weeks when the demobilisation of the army reserves is completed. In explanation it is stated that the conditions of recruiting are changed in certain important respects. The authorities have become more fastidious. Greater restrictions are now placed upon the entry of men into the service, and, above all, the minimum qualifying age has been raised from eighteen years to nineteen. How far this last restriction has probably influenced the diminished result of the recruiting of 1882 may be estimated from the fact that of the 25,618 persons enlisted in 1880, 6,611 were between eighteen and nineteen years of age. During 1882 very nearly 10,000 men more will have passed into the reserve, after completing the usual six years with the colors, and the ordinary average diminution of the army from all causes—death, desertion and discharge—may be calculated at 14,000. To keep up the strength, therefore, it will be necessary to recruit up the highest number—about 20,000 men—obtained in any year since the institution of short service, and some 5,000 more than joined the service in 1882. Much of what the native army loses the reserve gains, and that force is now assuming large dimensions, its strength at the end of 1883 being estimated at 35,000, and by the end of 1886 the maximum of 60,000, with the supplemental reserve of 10,000 men.

A table in the General Annual Return of the British army gives the heights of the horses in the cavalry establishments of England and India for the ten years 1873 to 1882. From this it appears that while the standard at home has a tendency to decline, in India the cavalry are becoming more heavily mounted, though the standard still remains higher than in India, as is shown by the fact that there are at home 8,223 horses of 15½ hands, and at least one-sixth of the total are 16 hands, while in India there are none of the last-mentioned height, and only 2,767 of 15½.

It is stated that in accordance with a scheme prepared by the Lords of the British Admiralty a few months ago, for utilizing in time of war or other emergencies merchant ships which may be available for armed cruisers, supplies of sixty-four pounder muzzle-loading Palliser converted rifled guns are now being despatched from Woolwich Arsenal to Bombay, Hong Kong, Capetown and Sydney.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* says: "Lord Hartington has inaugurated his translation to the War Department by affording cordial consideration to the generous offer of the Canadian Government to supply, equip, arm, and maintain a force of 10,000 men, for the use of and the employment by the Imperial Government in case of any great war. The scheme propounded by the Canadian military authorities is by no means new. It was suggested by them, both to General Sir John Michel and to General Selby Smyth, when those officers were respectively in command in Canada, where the loyalty of the Great Dominion, so much enhanced by the popularity of Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne and our Royal Princess, is such a bastion and bulwark of defence to our Canadian empire. The Canadian militia, from which this force can be drawn, has only to be seen to be commended as all but perfect in its appearance and organization, and not only in a military point of view, but in its political aspect, the offer now under consideration must generally be praised in this country as widening the strong feeling of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the mother country felt by our cousins across the Atlantic, and as drawing yet more closely the ties which connect us and them."

The next of kin of Corporal D. McCristol, of the English army, are entitled to £518 18s. 4d. (\$2,595), which is the largest "Unclaimed Soldiers' Balance" recorded since the passage of the Regimental Debts Act, 1868.

ANDRE'S UNHOLY AMBITION.

In a speech delivered in New York on the 23d of February, the Chief Justice of the N. Y. Supreme Court, Judge Noah Davis, said of Andre's fate: "To the spy a felon's death is the law of war, but the service of a spy may often be the most honorable self-devotion of a soldier when it seeks by dangerous exposure to furnish information necessary to the preservation or movement of an army. But Andre was no common spy. His service had no trait or tinge of honor to a soldier. His previous correspondence with Arnold shows him to have been a briber and corrupter. In going to meet Arnold he faced none of the dangers of a spy, for he went under the protection of the wretch he had corrupted. Nor did he go to purchase the surrender of the post and command. Arnold knew, and doubtless he, that on any attempt of that kind his officers and men would have put him to instant death. No, he went not only to buy treason with gold and place, which may be legitimate strategy in war, but to bribe the traitor to disclose the weakness and strength of his post, and to so arrange his forces and impair its defences that it should be carried by easy storm in spite of the bravery of its defenders and with little or no danger to its assailants; in other words, to yield his post by selling his brave officers and men to a hopeless slaughter. In such an assault the slaughter would be little else than assassination by the assailants and murder by the traitor. No one could justly reap honor in the affair but the brave victims who might die in the hopeless defence. The business of Andre was therefore dishonorable to a soldier and scarce less detestable than the treason of Arnold. But Washington gave him an honorable trial by a council of his superiors in rank. His guilt was confessed. His conviction was

just and his fate deserves no pity. His unholy ambition led him to a crime which ought to be a soldier's scorn. Instead of a British generalship he won a felon's grave, and his memory shall not rise to dim the fame of his judges."

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Senate bill (S. 1821) prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., and for other purposes, was amended by the House Military Committee on Military Affairs so as to abolish the Board of Commissioners and to clothe the Governor with the power to conduct and manage the Home, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War in special cases. Instead of having a Board of Commissioners, a Board of Visitors is provided for, consisting of the Surgeon General, the Commissary General, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army, whose duty it shall be to inspect the Home and examine the books and accounts of the treasurer and report the same to the Secretary of War. The last clause of the bill, appropriating \$10,000 for the employment of additional clerical force to be used in adjusting the accounts in the Second Auditor's office of those funds which, under the law, belong to the Soldiers' Home, is stricken out. The following is the report of the committee on the bill:

"The committee, while believing the general provisions of the bill to be necessary and proper for the better regulation of said Soldiers' Home, are of the opinion that it would be better for the Home to enlarge the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Governor, and to make him responsible for the good management of the Home, rather than to continue a Board of Commissioners for its management. Under the law as it now stands the Governor has no power to purchase anything necessary for the Home, however insignificant the amount required for such purchase, but he must hunt up the Board of Commissioners for that purpose, and that is often inconvenient and difficult to do. The committee therefore believe it better to abolish the Board of Commissioners, and to clothe the Governor with suitable powers to conduct and manage the Home, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War in certain cases; and to provide for a Board of Visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit at least as often as every three months said Home, and inspect the same, and examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, and report the condition of the same, together with the condition and management of the same, to the Secretary of War. The amendments, and recommend the adoption of said amendments, and the passage of the bill as amended."

The bill was passed by the House under the "Pound" rule on Monday, with but little opposition, and sent to the Senate and referred to the Military Committee of that body. That committee on Tuesday declined to concur in the amendments of the House, and a conference committee was asked for. Messrs. Logan, Sewell, and Hampton were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Henderson, McCook, and Bragg for the House.

The conference on the bill prescribing regulations for the management of the Soldier's Home made a report to the two houses on Friday. The bill, as agreed to, places the management of the home in the hands of seven commissioners, viz., the General of the Army, the present Board of Commissioners, the Inspector General, Judge-Advocate and Quartermaster Generals, with the General of the Army as president. The Senate conferees declined to accept the House amendment putting control of the affairs in the hands of the Governor, as it was thought to be too much power for one man to have.

THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

At a meeting recently held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R. M. A., read an interesting paper on "The use and application of marine forces, past, present, and future." The lecturer said there was no fighting force under the Crown less understood than the marines. Parliament always readily granted whatever was asked for the maintenance of the force, and believed, without inquiry, that the country got full value in return. The marine force of to-day represented an aggregate strength of 12,400, the royal marine artillery representing the numerical strength of some 20 batteries of royal artillery, and the infantry about 20 regiments of the line. The national importance of the forces as a distinct element of the fighting strength of England would be appreciated when it was pointed out that the strength exceeded by more than one-half the total of the British army which fought at Inkerman. He then traced the history of the royal marine force, as given in the works of Clode, Clarendon, P. H. Nicollas, Pepys, Macaulay, and Duquesne, and showed that in the great struggles of the last half of the 18th century, when England "sometimes fought for empire, and sometimes struggled for existence," the royal marines were used as the press gang, to force unwilling civilians on to the King's ships and keep them there as royal seamen. "Thus the firm bayonets of the royal marines became the foundation on which rested the exercise of naval authority and the discipline of the English fleet." And when used to suppress mutiny in the fleet, they were described as "England's sheet anchor." The artillery branch was founded in 1804, at the suggestion of Nelson; and the conqueror of Scinde said of them, "Never have I seen such soldiers as the royal marine artillery."

The Spanish naval authorities some time ago constructed, at Cartagena, a building slip on an improved plan, and a large vessel of war was immediately laid down on the same. This vessel is now ready for launching; but all attempts to move her have, as yet, failed. The Spanish Government accordingly decided to send a dockyard engineer to various foreign naval establishments, where similar slips are in use, to study the working of the same, and, if necessary, to procure powerful machinery capable of launching the vessel by main force.

GENERAL GRANT AND FITZ JOHN PORTER.

A Letter recently received by General Grant.

Sr. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 13, 1883.

General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: The undersigned citizens of Minnesota, without distinction of party, take this method of expressing to you our high appreciation of your efforts in securing for General Fitz John Porter that simple measure of justice which a misapprehension of the facts bearing on his case has been so long and largely instrumental in withholding from him. Whatever may have been public sentiment touching the merits of General Porter's case as presented to the country from time to time by the several tribunals that have been charged with its determination, there is, in the opinion of the undersigned, no denying the fact that, at the present time, the American people demand his restoration to the position in the Army of which he has been, in the light of more recent disclosures, for twenty years unjustly deprived. Not unmindful of the fact that the Representatives in both Houses of Congress from New Jersey—the home of General Porter—have ignored party considerations and united in vain in an appeal to Congress to do a simple act of justice to this wronged soldier and citizen of the Republic, the undersigned ex-soldiers and citizens generally of Minnesota, having full faith in the patriotism and integrity of General Porter, while thanking you for your efforts in his behalf, express the hope that the example and co-operation in this case of one so illustrious as yourself may lead to the prompt and full vindication of General Porter at the hands of the present Congress.

This letter is signed by the Governor of Minnesota, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, 23 State Senators, 75 members of the House of Representatives, D. M. Sabin, U. S. Senator elect, the U. S. Commissioner, the Postmaster, U. S. Marshal, two U. S. Collectors, ex-Governor H. Sibley, R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., E. C. Bowen, U. S. A., retired, and nineteen other gentlemen.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER asks whether General Custer graduated at West Point? ANSWER.—Yes; No. 34 in the class of Jan. 24, 1861, which graduated 34 members.

CONSTANT READER asks: What year and month, during the late war, did the U. S. Government change the term of enlistment in the Regular Army from five to three years. ANSW.—The act of July 29, 1861, directed as follows: "That the term of enlistments made and to be made in the years 1861 and 1862, in the Regular Army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after Jan. 1, 1863, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized; The act approved, June 15, 1864, prescribed: "That all enlistments hereafter made in the Regular Army of the United States, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for the term of three years."

CAPTAIN writes: I think your decision in regard to salutes, in your reply to "Sergeant" ("Answers to Correspondents," JOURNAL of the 17th of February), is erroneous, or based upon erroneous premisses. A soldier going into an officer's private quarters, with his waistbelt on, would not be unarmed, I think, within the meaning of par. 605 of the Regulations. At all events, the custom of the service under these circumstances is for the soldier to remain covered. An analogous case is this: During Sunday morning inspection, after the arms, etc., are examined, the ranks are broken, the men place their rifles in the racks, and then stand by their respective bunks, with their waistbelts and caps (or helmets) on. When the inspector enters the squad room, the senior non-com. officer present commands, "Company, attention" when the men simply stand at attention, and covered. Formerly, in addition to the above, they saluted with the hand. Ans.—Our answer was based on existing regulations, holding that a soldier with simply his waistbelt on is unarmed. The case you cite does not seem to be analogous, for it is presumed to refer to soldiers in doors, with waistbelts and side arms on. If "Sergeant" meant by "waistbelt" the belt with the side arm attached, then we might have made a different answer, but we did not so understand him.

H. S. asks: Is a man who served 28 years in the Army, now discharged for disability contracted in line of duty, entitled to a compensation from Soldiers' Home, as he, being married, cannot very well go there? What steps are to be taken to insure this compensation if allowed? Ans.—He may not be entitled to a compensation, but in some cases an outdoor allowance is granted by the Commissioners of the Home to those whose circumstances make it better for them to remain with their families than to enter the Home. An application to the Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., would insure full information.

E. KONG asks: 1. Private A. B.'s clothing account on settlement for Dec. 31, 1862, stands thus: Balance due soldier June 30, 1862, \$7.27; allowance from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1862, \$18.72; money value of clothing drawn from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1862, \$20.11. Can the soldier be properly and justly charged as due U. S. for clothing \$1.39 on date of settlement, Dec. 31, 1862, under present orders or regulations, or should his account stand with a balance due soldier Dec. 31, 1862, of \$3.58, and thus brought forward to his credit, and considered in connection with his allowance on next settlement? 2. Can the sentence "without reference to the amount due the soldier," in par. 2062, A. Reg. of 1881, be reasonably construed to apply to the soldier's clothing account, or does it apply to amounts that are already absorbing his pay on the muster rolls? 3. In case of a recruit, or a soldier having no balance due him on last settlement, has drawn clothing during the first four months, exceeding his allowance for the six current months, can his pay be justly or properly withheld for the two months previous to the two months in which the settlement is made; in fact, can any such action be justly or properly taken, or the soldier deemed indebted ere the date fixed for settlement? 4. Since the modification of the Tactics relative to "inspection of arms," the soldier bringing his piece to half cock, should the piece be returned to the soldier after being inspected barrel towards him or to his right? Ans.—1. According to a decision dated June 16, 1873, the following is the proper action: The balance for clothing not drawn due June 30, 1862, should be carried to his credit for the ensuing six months, and the amount of clothing drawn during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, deducted therefrom. If any balance should remain in his favor, it should of course be carried to his credit in the next six months' settlement. Another decision of June 22, 1882, is, if possible, more explicit on the point, and you will find it in JOURNAL of July 15, 1882, p. 1160. 2. The entire paragraph has reference to the clothing account, and to nothing else. 3. No. Par. 2062 is explicit, and directs that the entire amount due the U. S. at date of each settlement (June 30 or Dec. 31) shall be charged upon the muster rolls of that date, and upon subsequent rolls, etc. 4. Barrels to the right. G. O. 49, A. G. O., 1861, prescribes that the recruit receives his piece back from the Inspector "with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion," i.e., barrel to the right.

INQUIRER asks: 1. Is a second class hospital steward entitled to wear the chevrons and stripes of a steward of the first class; and if so, is there any order to that effect? 2. Is a second class steward making a private in his company entitled to more clothing allowance than a private? Ans.—We are not aware of any order on the subject. The Regulations prescribe the uniform for a hospital steward of the first class, but contain nothing as to what shall be worn by second or third class stewards. 3. No. The law specifies the pay of second and third class stewards, but no provision is made for extra clothing allowance for these grades.

GUNBOAT asks: The names and addresses of the officers now living who were on the gunboat *Wingate* early in 1861. Ans.—Capt. Edward T. Nichols, Chief Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Captain J. G. Walker, Chief

Bureau Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.: Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston, on board the *Hartford*, care of American Consul, Panama; Lieut. Comdr. Felix McCurie, 22 North Carey street, Baltimore, Md.

G. E. O. asks: Are there any vacancies at the Military Academy from the 2d, 3d, and 4th Congressional districts of New York, and if not what are the names and dates of graduation of the respective occupants? Ans.—The appointment from the 2d district is vacant so far as known; the 3d is filled by Cadet Ridgway of the 1st class, who will graduate in June, 1883; and the 4th by Cadet Fuller of the 3d class.

MUSICIAN asks: Is there any office in Washington or elsewhere where musicians only are enlisted for regimental bands, and if so, please give address. Ans.—No. All recruiting officers have authority to enlist band musicians for assignment to regimental bands. When enlisted they are assigned to fill requisitions on file at the headquarters of the General Recruiting Service.

MUSICIAN asks: To whom should a soldier apply to go as a volunteer in the next Arctic expedition, and when does the next expedition start? Ans.—To his company commander, who will, if no objections interpose, forward it to the proper direction. In June next, we believe, but we understand the Army members have all been selected.

THE STATE TROOPS

SKIRMISHING EXPERIMENTS AT CREEDMOOR.

The system of file firing, as now carried out by our State troops, has had its day. It does not satisfy the demands of modern warfare, and a conviction that a different system has become a necessity has been gradually gaining ground amongst those who have charge of the instruction of the National Guard in rifle practice. The existing system does not develop the individuality of the soldier, which now forms such an important element in the conduct of a battle, and, taken at its best, it is simply a poor substitute for individual firing, introducing an element of danger arising from careless handling of the muskets by men in the rear rank. This draws the attention of the men to a greater or less extent away from the main object, and interferes with their deliberation in taking aim, and thus reduces the accuracy of the fire. The time, money, and ammunition expended in its maintenance may therefore be regarded as thrown away.

Gen. Charles F. Robbins, lately appointed General Inspector of Rifle Practice of New York, had taken note of these facts, and one of his first official acts is one towards remedying the defect. Recognizing the importance of skirmish firing, he determined to introduce it in place of the obsolete file firing, if the conditions under which the rifle instruction of the State troops has to be carried on would admit of such a change. The time at the disposal of the men who form the militia organizations is limited, and one of the principal doubts of the success of the project was whether skirmish firing could be carried out with sufficient expedition to admit of the instruction of each regiment in the limited time available for the purpose. Another difficulty heretofore has been to obtain the necessary number of volunteers for the experiments.

However, this difficulty was at once solved by the 7th regiment; four of the most energetic captains of which (J. L. Price, D. Appleton, A. W. Conover and F. Bacon) at once went heart and soul into the scheme, as soon as General Robbins had communicated to them his desire to try the experiment. More than a sufficient number of enlisted men of Companies H, F, A and K, at once volunteered, and the necessary material for the expedition being thus found, Washington's birthday, February 22, was chosen for the experiment.

Leaving Hunter's Point at 9:05 A.M., Queens was reached at 9:40, and a march of 1½ miles brought the battalion on the ground at Creedmoor at about 10:10, and after the ammunition was issued, at 10:30 the bugle was sounded for "commence firing," using the usual volley and file firing targets at 100 yards, two companies at each target, and firing by file 5 shots per man. At 10:50 this was finished and the score recorded—time, 20 minutes, or an average of 10 minutes per company, the object of this being to ascertain as nearly as possible the time occupied by this practice. As soon as this was closed Company H was deployed as skirmishers in front of the targets, at the distance of 250 yards, one man opposite each target, or say an interval of about 30 feet, and practised with blank cartridges over the ground as far as 50 yards from targets and back, assembling on the right, and taking position again in column. As soon as the front was uncovered Company A was deployed in same way, but finding the interval too great to handle the men properly, Companies F and D were put in centre of field, and deploying to the front, took intervals (one company to the right and one company to the left) of 15 feet (or two men opposite each target). This plan worked better. Upon the completion of each company in turn was exercised over the range from 250 to 50 yards with ball cartridges, with the following result, viz.:

Co.	No.	Shots.	Total	Balls.	Centres.	Interv.	Others.	Score.	Possible	Actual
...
A...	11	55	53	10	13	15	15	275	177	177
F...	16	80	76	18	23	19	16	400	271	271
H...	14	70	48	14	15	10	9	350	178	178
K...	11	55	54	14	16	13	11	275	196	196

Commenced 11:38 A.M.; completed 12:05 P.M.

Time, 27 minutes. Average per Co., 7 minutes.

The men being unaccustomed to work of this kind, the firing was conducted rather hurriedly, and it may be fairly assumed that with more care and deliberation still better results can be obtained. The time occupied was about the same as for file firing—15 minutes per company.

This exhausted the forenoon's programme, and at the call for dinner the command adjourned to Mrs. Klein's hotel. After dinner an interesting experiment was tried. The command was formed into a battalion and put in march across the field, with one company deployed on the flank as skirmishers, conforming to the movements of the main body, thus representing a column en route, with skirmishers thrown out for protection of its flank. As every company took its turn at this, two were afforded an opportunity to discharge their fire by the right flank and two to fire by the left flank.

The result was as follows:

Co.	No.	Shots.	Total	Balls.	Centres.	Interv.	Others.	Score.	Possible	Actual
...
A...	11	55	23	3	6	8	6	275	75	75
F...	16	80	36	2	9	10	15	400	106	106
H...	14	70	55	5	11	21	21	250	174	174
K...	11	55	30	3	6	11	10	275	92	92

Commenced 2:40 P.M.; completed 2:50 P.M.

Time, 20 minutes. Average per company, 5 minutes.

These experiments developed two interesting points, the first pointed out by General Molineux, being that a

skirmish line advancing by the right flank with the enemy on its left does more rapid and effective work than the same line advancing under opposite conditions. This fact results from the greater facility in aiming when firing to the left, while in firing to the right each man before kneeling has to turn around in order to point his piece in the direction of the object to be fired at. The other point is a more serious one, as it involves a defect in the present skirmish Tactics as laid down by Upton. It was plainly proven here that the skirmishers could not keep up with the main column if they conformed to the requirement of the Tactics which direct that in firing while advancing by the flank the men are not allowed to pass each other, and under these circumstances the column which they were required to protect became soon completely uncovered. This point is one well worthy of consideration in revising the Tactics. The greater efficacy of fire of the companies which fired to their left is proven by the above figures. Cos. H and K fired to the left and A and F to the right. As these conditions would obtain in actual warfare the point is also well worthy of consideration.

The day was closed by a friendly match at 200 yards by teams of five from each company, in which Co. F, Capt. D. Appleton, were the winner.

The experiments were watched with great interest by Gens. Molineux, Jourdan, and Wingate, Cols. Bodine and Jewell, Major Poillon and others, who had come to Creedmoor for the purpose of seeing the tests made. All were very well satisfied with the results obtained and agreed with Gen. Robbins, who stated as follows:

"The time occupied was about the same as that used for file firing, but I think the skirmish movements were rather hurried. If men were cautioned to move more deliberately, and to exercise great care, about 15 minutes might be occupied by each company. I do not think this would use more time than is usually occupied in file firing in most organizations. In case of large bodies of men, two companies deployed at once to right and left would simply take the same time as one company; thus 10 companies of say 20 men (or at Creedmoor 40 men) each could be drilled in about one hour."

It is thus reasonable to expect that skirmish firing will soon form a regular part of the programme of rifle instruction of the National Guard.

Before closing this article it is no more than just to say that the officers and men of the 7th regiment who volunteered for this service cannot receive too much credit. They willingly gave up their holiday and entered into the matter with a public spirit which deserves recognition. The day was a very unpleasant one. No sooner had the first company completed its volley firing when it began to snow, which kept up during the whole day. The ground was in miserable condition, and where not covered with patches of ice became soon soft and muddy, rendering the execution of the movements extremely difficult. Yet no word of dissatisfaction was heard, all kept up a cheerful spirit and went into the matter in a business like manner, obeying all commands with alacrity. Capt. Price, who was in command, was in his element, and added to the laurels already won by the energetic manner in which he conducted the rifle department of the 7th during the past season. As a means of instruction the work performed on this day cannot be overrated—and every man on his return seemed to be aware that he gained experience which no amount of armory practice could have afforded.

It was very clear that however precisely the regiment executes the firings in the armory, there is still a good deal to be learned in real practice. There was some very wild handling of pieces during the file firing, and it was interesting to notice the difference in the actions of the men when firing with ball cartridges from those when only firing blank. The 7th regiment could do no better thing than to substitute expeditions of this sort as often as circumstances will allow for their ordinary drills, in which they have already acquired all the proficiency necessary.

No amount of armory drill can properly develop all the faculties which each individual is required to exercise in skirmish action, and that the men on this occasion had all to do they could attend to is best illustrated by the remark of one who stated that during the skirmish drill he had to keep as many things in mind as a bobtail car driver.

THE NEW CODE FOR NEW YORK.—A National Guard Officer writes us as follows:

The proposed Military Code, Assembly bill No. 236, is one of the most curious productions of literature that has ever met the public eye. In perusing it the reader would be apt to infer that the work had been farmed out, and that each contributor had carried out his views and adopted his own style of phraseology independent of the others, and that this patchwork had been introduced into the Legislature as the law to govern the militia of this great State.

I will give a few illustrations:

One writer has used the expression "commissioned officers," whilst another has omitted the word "commissioned." An officer is usually understood to be one who is commissioned, and those who hold the intermediate position between officers and privates, and who are merely warranted are called non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from the privates, for like them they are enlisted men. Perhaps in an act of the Legislature to avoid confusion the phraseology "commissioned officers" might be properly used, and if used it should be uniformly used so.

Again, the word "grade" is used in some cases and the word "rank" in others. There is a diversity of opinion as to which expression is correct, but one or the other terms should be employed throughout. Those who contend for the expression grade urge in defense of their position that all colonels, for example, are of the same grade, but may be of different rank according to date of their commissions.

It will be observed, also, that the duties of some of the heads of the staff departments are defined at great length, probably with the view of showing that their duties are so onerous that they are entitled to the large pay provided for them in the proposed law. The duties of the chiefs of the Division and Brigade staffs are not so defined, although they are multifarious, probably because the services of those officers are gratuitous.

Some of the provisions of the proposed act are, I believe, unconstitutional, but that matter I leave for the consideration of the Judge-Advocate General and of the Attorney General of the States.

NEW YORK.—Major-Gen. W. F. Rogers, commanding the 4th Division, in G. O. No. 1, of Feb. 27, 1883, publishes the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the Waud, Rochester and Beals difficulty on the Bay View Rifle Range in October last, of which Col. S. Douglass Cornell is president, reaching the conclusion "that the conduct of Col. Thomas S. Waud, commanding 65th Regiment, towards Lieut.-Col. Pascal P. Beals, division inspector of rifle practice, at the Bay View Rifle Range, on the 14th day of October, was wanting in courtesy, and unsoldierly." He adds: "In announcing his decision in this matter, the Major General regrets being obliged to censure an officer of Col. Waud's intelligence and rank. If he intended to conduct the rifle practice of his regiment in accordance with the orders and regulations governing such practice, he could have no excuse whatever for objecting to the presence of a representative of the Department of Rifle Practice on the range. On the contrary, he should at once have invited him to assume the general supervision of the practice. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Conduct like his on public occasions, in the presence of subordinate officers and enlisted men, can only result disastrously. A regimental commander should be the first to recognize this and present an example which all under his command should be proud to follow." In relation to the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Rochester, he was at fault in allowing himself to be relieved if regularly detailed.

The left wing, 12th regiment, had a drill on Tuesday, Feb. 27, of which we will give a report in next week's JOURNAL.

Co. B, 23d regiment, has been ordered to elect a captain on Monday evening, March 5.

The 7th Regiment will have presentation of marksman's badges on Tuesday, March 6. The regimental band will deliver a handsome selection of music on the occasion.

Ex-Captain, ex 1st Sergeant Waldo Sprague was elected a sergeant in Co. C, 7th Regiment, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14. Sergt. Sprague served with distinction in the 17th New York Volunteers, and was brevetted for gallant conduct at Bull Run No. 2, where he was shot through the body and left for dead on the field. Sergt. Sprague is one of the leading amateur athletes, a fine soldier, and has shown his capabilities as an officer on many occasions. Co. C, in making the old Reliable come back into the non. com. harness, did well. He has served in Co. C in all the grades, and has performed nearly 100 per cent. duty for over 18 years.

It is stated that the vacant colonelcy of the 7th will be supplied from the captaincy of the regiment.

Company F, 65th Regiment, were the winners in the second regimental rifle competition by a score of 45 out of a possible 100 points.

The 22d Regiment programme of battalion drills for March is as follows: Companies C, D, G, I and K, Monday, March 5, 12, 19 and 26; and A, B, E, F and H, Friday, March 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The 69th Regiment were reviewed by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on Monday evening, Feb. 26.

The 11th Regiment will have battalion drills as follows: Companies A, C, D every Wednesday; B, G, I every Thursday; F, H, K every Friday. Each company will receive instruction in position and aiming drill twice during the month of March by Capt. J. F. Kneeland, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and officers have been ordered to assemble for theoretical instruction at the armory on Mondays, the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of March, at 7:45 P.M.

We have received invitations to a concert and a game of chess with living chessmen at the 23d Regiment Armory on Saturday, March 10.

Colonel Austin, 13th Regiment, has made application for two field howitzers for instruction in street drill.

Wing drills have been ordered as follows in the 8th regiment: Companies D, E, G, and I, March 7 and 20; B, C, F, and H, March 15 and 26.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, companies C, D and F were equalized for battalion drill under command of Col. Clark as companies of 12 files. A battalion of this size is much more conveniently handled than a larger one, and probably for this reason the movements as a general thing were executed with more promptness and ease than those at the drill before this, when the companies had 16 files, which made the line too long for the breadth of the hall, whereby the flank companies were more or less hampered in their movements. The drill included the following evolutions: Column of fours by both flanks in double and quick time, column of fours break from right to march to left (in which the 4th and 5th companies lost so much distance that they had to double time in order to catch up), on right into line, on left into line, and formation of line from column of fours by two movements. Next came some very fine advances in battalion front, another column of fours, and companies' left front into line, the first fours of the 3d, 4th and 5th companies making the blunder of taking up the double time.

Double columns of fours having been formed, the command came into line on the right by two movements, made a handsome oblique march in line, formed again with double column of fours, and then executed right and left front into line, when the first fours of several of the companies again showed a tendency to taking up the double time, and several companies went beyond their intervals and formed an alignment with several gaps. Marches in company front, wheels into line, column of companies to the rear, formation of line to the front from column of companies followed, the 2d Co. in the latter movement failing to take its place properly, and thereby throwing all the other companies too far to the left. The battalion then marched by the flank of companies in column of fours, broke from the right to the left by companies, executed on right into line by companies, repeated this movement on the left, performed some good double timing in column of companies, wheeled into line and was dismissed. The double time movements and wheels into line were an improvement on previous drills, the guides being evidently better posted.

The whole regiment turned out on Monday evening, Feb. 26, with 10 companies of 24 files for a few movements preliminary to the presentation of marksman's badges. A dress parade, handsomely executed up to the close of the manual, was at this point somewhat marred by a slip of the tongue of the Colonel, who ordered the Adjutant to dismiss the parade instead of receiving the reports. The Adjutant properly obeyed the direction, and the Colonel, who saw his error, changed his order, which caused a little stagnation in the evenness of the proceedings. The review which followed was somewhat spoiled by several guides, who ignored the marker at the wheeling point, which caused the companies to start their changes of directions at different points, so that when the wheels were completed guides did not cover, and several companies had to oblique considerable distances in order to regain their proper positions in the column. A few battalion movements wound up the drill, the only error committed being that the command to the left close column of divisions was executed on the left, the second division which began the mistake being followed by all the remaining commands.

We were pleased to see that on this occasion the regiment turned out with white gloves. It is hard to understand why these do not form a part of the uniform of the National Guard, as they do of the soldiers of every nation in the world, and it is still harder to understand why a regiment like the 7th, which takes the acknowledged lead in the State troops of this country, and claims to be foremost in all improvements, has not adopted them independently of State customs. A soldier under arms without gloves is as incomplete as he would be without his hat; besides gloves facilitate handling of musket and sword, and as a protection of the former against rusting they are invaluable. It is easy to understand that the Inspector General reported the muskets of the 7th in improper condition when it is considered that they are continually handled with bare hands. There is a strong effort by a number of the most progressive officers in favor of gloves, and it is earnestly hoped that they will soon be introduced as a regular part of the uniform of the regiment. Those who claim that they cannot manipulate their swords with gloves had better practice until they learn. There is no authority for causing 1st sergeants to make their reports to their adju-

tant for drill formations with bayonets fixed, paragraph 181 stating explicitly that all formations under arms, except for parades, reviews and inspections are with unfixed bayonets. This ruling plainly supports those who object to the practice of fixing bayonets, and in view of this fact a general decision by the Colonel in regard to this matter is very desirable.

TWELFTH NEW YORK—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—One of the best drills of the Twelfth that we have witnessed in some time was held at the armory of this regiment on Monday, Feb. 26, when Cos. A, F, I and K equalized, four companies twelve files, were instructed by Lieut.-Col. Wilson. The formation was without flaw, and the manual, which commenced the drill, was such as to even astonish the instructor. It was clean and precise, the motions properly graded, while the general execution evinced a snap satisfactory to behold. It looked as though the JOURNAL's criticisms on the previous drills of this wing had been taken to heart by each man, and that they were determined on this occasion to show us that they could drill. The marching movements were commenced with close column on first division from an advance in line, in which even the file closers were on their mettle. After the deployment, the formation was repeated by the left, being followed by close column formations, with deployments on right, left, and interior companies, step, distances, and guides being nearly correct. After forming line the battalion was exercised in the loadings and firings, the fire being delivered by company, rank, file, and battalion, with the obliques. The commencement of this manual was very defective, the men being to all appearances over-anxious, so that many of the motions were hurried, and the snapping of triggers was painful to listen to. After three or four fires, however, the men settled down, and the volleys by company, rank, and battalion were delivered in good shape. The stepping off with the right foot by the rear rank at the command aim, and the raising of the pieces to the vertical position at "left oblique," were decidedly careless and detracted from the otherwise excellent precision of these exercises. On right and left into line from column of fours were next executed, as were the right and left of companies rear into column, without an error. Marchings in column of fours, with breaking to the front and rear in column of companies, and again reforming column of fours, were neatly performed, step distances and alignments being all that could be desired.

After a short rest the battalion was turned over to Capt. A. H. Hertz, Co. A, the lieutenant colonel becoming merely a spectator. Officers and men felt that the drill up to this time had been a good one, and were determined that the last should be as good as the first. Ployment on first company with deployment on third, ployment on fourth, and deployment on first, were handsomely executed. The double column of fours were then formed, and after circling the room, deployment was ordered by "four left, rear companies on left into line." In this movement the first blunder of the drill was made, for the captain of the third company, instead of wheeling by fours to the left, continued the march. A halt was promptly ordered, the mistake rectified, and the movement completed. On the left close column of divisions, formation of column of fours, and a wheel into line, preceded a repetition of the "centre forward" and deployment by two movements, these manœuvres being this time executed without a break. The lieutenant colonel then resumed command, and after a few marching movements and the manual, dismissed the battalion. Before the dismissal, however, he took occasion to compliment the battalion on the excellent drill, saying "that from the formation to the close he was more than satisfied with the attention of the men and the promptness with which all orders had been executed." In addition the JOURNAL must compliment Capt. Hertz on the thoroughness of the drill while he was in command. He handled the battalion in better shape and executed more movements than the captain previously in command, and proved that he was thoroughly familiar with his duties as a commanding officer.

NINTH NEW YORK—Col. W. Seward, Jr.—This command paraded for review by Major General Alex. Shaler, and presentation of marksmen's badges by Brigadier General Charles F. Robbins, at Madison Square Garden, on Washington's birthday, (February 22d), with a strength of 10 commands of 14 files front. For a turnout of that sort the whole affair, both in military and social respect, was a complete success. The garden was crowded to repletion, and the audience included a large number of military men of note, both from New York and Brooklyn, prominent among whom were Major General Alexander Shaler and Staff, Brigadier Generals William G. Ward and W. H. Brownell, with their staffs, Inspector General P. H. Briggs and Staff, Colonel Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, ex-Colonel S. Oscar Ryder, Captain C. De Mott, 22d Regiment; Captain A. H. Hertz, 12th Regiment; ex Captain John Wheeler, 9th Regiment; Captain J. West, 22d Regiment, many members of Veteran Corps of different regiments and others.

The ceremonies began with a dress parade which was followed by the review before General Shaler and the presentation of the badges, and wound up with a guard-mounting, after which the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up till a late hour.

The military performances, of course, furnish no fair criterion of what the regiment can accomplish in regard to real work, but what was shown here demonstrated that the regiment has made remarkable progress in point of military appearance, steadiness, and general bearing of both officers and men since the annual inspection in June last. The men looked remarkably neat, their clothing fitted well and their brasses and accoutrements were in excellent condition. The dress parade was a very good performance of its kind, all the participants were evidently trying to do their best, and the result was a good manual, a steady line, and a flawless winding up of the ceremony. The same remarks may be applied to the review, the line being immovable while the reviewing party passed around, while during the passage, the wheels, the alignments, and the distances, were of a very creditable order. The companies having wheeled into line, the marksmen were called to the front and received their decorations from General Charles F. Robbins, who accompanied the presentation with a well-chosen little speech, in which he commented favorably on the increase in the number of marksmen during the last season; but also called attention to the fact that the standing of the 9th in point of marksmanship was not exactly what is desired, and counselled the men to make renewed efforts towards improvement in this respect.

The regiment having been dismissed the details were formed for guard-mounting, which passed off promptly and creditably from beginning to end, calling for no unfavorable criticism.

We were pleased to see the 9th do so well and hope that Colonel Seward will succeed in keeping up the progress, which seems now so well under way.

If at dress parade the 1st Sergeants would make their reports more distinct and louder, it would improve the ceremony. They might take the Drum Major for their model in this respect.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK—Col. D. E. Austin.—The non-commissioned officers of the 13th gave an exhibition at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, under the command of Major W. H. H. Tyson, who for some time past has had them under preparation for this occasion. Adjutant Davis formed the line at 9 p. m. sharp for review before Inspector-General P. H. Briggs, who was present, accompanied by Col. Charles E. Bridge and Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Magrath. For this purpose the corps was improvised into two companies of 12 files each, under command of Captain E. M. Smith and Edward Fackner. After the review a dress parade was performed, both the ceremonies being executed in handsome style, as might be expected from the corps of non-commissioned officers of a regiment like the 13th. The men had evidently been well prepared.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies the men changed their full dress uniform for their fatigue suits, formed into one company, and began the drill under command of Major Tyson, which included a large part of the school of the company. The manœuvres were executed with precision and promptness, and require no criticism. At about 11 p. m. the military programme was exhausted and dancing began. Many prominent military persons were present.

The regiment, at battalion drill on Monday evening, Feb. 26, turned out poorly, and had to be equalized into 7 commands of 16 files, Company G being the only command which turned out with respectable numbers. During the performance of the manual, Col. Austin, who was in command, became ill, and had to turn over the drill to Major Tyson, who finished it to the end.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK—Col. Louis Finkelmeir.—Brigadier-General W. H. Brownell, accompanied by his full staff, reviewed this regiment on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, and Major M. H. Farr presented the marksmen's badges on the same occasion. The command was equalized into 8 companies of 8 files front—rather small, but still too large for proper maneuvering in the armory. The bearing of the men during the review in line was excellent: the passage was cramped for want of room. The best part of the dress parade which followed was the steadiness of the men; the manual was only fair. The presentation of the badges concluded the ceremonies of the evening.

EIGHTH NEW YORK—Col. Geo. D. Scott.—The 8th had no military exercises on the programme of their 97th annual reception at Irving Hall on Washington's birthday. The event was a success, the hall was crowded, and mirth reigned till the wee sum' hours of the morning. Brig.-General Louis Fitzgerald and his staff paid a visit to the hall at an early hour, while afterwards a large number of the officers who had witnessed the review of the 9th at Madison Square Garden made their appearance at Irving Hall.

Regimental drill and presentation of marksmen's badges took place on Thursday evening, March 1.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK—Col. F. E. Unbekant.—This regiment on Washington's birthday was reviewed by Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the first brigade. The exercises began with a short battalion drill, executed in a manner which showed that the regiment has made great progress during the last few months. The turnout was quite creditable in numbers, the battalion occupying nearly three sides of the hall. The men presented a soldierly appearance, and had evidently exercised great care in the preparation of their brasses and accoutrements for the occasion. They preserved a very orderly and steady appearance, not an improper movement being noticed in ranks. Battalion movements, for want of space, were very limited.

The dress parade, with exception of the manual, was as handsome a ceremony as could be desired under the circumstance. The manual is the weakest point of the regiment; and the defect is due, we are told, to a lack of company officers capable of giving proper instruction. Review in line, as well as during the passage, was executed very creditably; the field music, however, failed to give the prescribed ruffles at the present until instructed by the colonel. Badges were presented to 32 marksmen, including the colonel and the adjutant. A number of distinguished military and civil guests were present, prominent among them being the German Imperial Consul General, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler and Staff, Brig.-Gen. Brownell and Staff, Col. R. C. Ward, 23d Regiment; Col. Finkelmeir, 32d Regiment; Capt. Wendell, 1st Battery; Capt. E. De Kay Townsend, 71st Regiment, and a host of others.

With a corps of company officers competent to give proper instruction, this regiment could be brought to a much higher standard, the rank and file consisting of excellent material.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK—Col. F. V. Tuttle.—This regiment equalized into 9 companies of 12 files, paraded on Tuesday, February 27, for review by Brig. Gen. W. H. Brownell. The command also executed a few battalion movements under command of Col. T. V. Tuttle. Both review and drill were as well performed as the want of space in the armory would permit. After this Maj. M. H. Farr presented badges to 46 marksmen, a slight decrease from last year, due to the unfavorable circumstances under which the regiment performed its practice at the camp last season.

At the close of these performances Gen. Brownell presented the regiment on behalf of their friend, Senator Jacobs, with a certified copy of the new Armory bill. (Applause.) It would, indeed, be a suitable decoration for the officers' room in the new building. Gen. Brownell rehearsed the story of the new armory, the troubles and disappointments encountered, and the success which at last crowned their efforts. He thanked all those who had taken part in securing the armory, and especially Senator Jacobs and the Supervisors.

Col. Tuttle received the gift on behalf of the regiment.

Three cheers were given Gen. Brownell. Refreshments were then served in the small drill room and several felicitous addresses were made. Dancing was enjoyed for an hour or two.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The advantage to a city of a trusty and well-disciplined body of citizen soldiery is seldom better demonstrated than it has been during the time of the recent flood. In the submerged district opportunity for crime abounded on every hand, while on its borders property of immense value was left for nights on the sidewalks and in the streets. The natural excitement incident to such public calamities is especially propitious for the work of evil-doers. Several suspicious fire alarms were turned in for the purpose of robbery, but the perpetrators failed to accomplish their ends. The absence of lighted streets at night necessitated additional protection to life and property. This state of affairs attracted crooks, thieves and pickpockets from the surrounding country.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, we give it as the opinion of an old citizen conversant with the past history of Cincinnati, that the city was never more quiet and orderly than during the high waters. He also claimed this good result was due largely to the assistance which the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guard, rendered to the Cincinnati police force.

In answer to an appeal of interested citizens, Mayor William Means requested Colonel Charles B. Hunt, commanding, to call out the 1st Regiment Infantry, O. N. G., for patrol duty in the inundated district. This was done and the several companies marched direct to the Central Police Station and reported to the Chief of Police and acted under his orders.

The order was issued at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In spite of the men having to be notified individually at their homes or places of business, over a hundred men had assembled at the Armory, on Court street, now transformed into a scene of bustle and excitement, before 10 o'clock, p. m. In order to save time and trouble, in the future, we suggest the troops be called to the Armory in cases of riot and similar trouble by a designated alarm or peculiar ringing of the fire bells.

The following companies were distributed to the various police stations: A, Capt. Koerlein, 7 n. c. officers, 25 men; B, Capt. Desmond, 5 n. c. officers, 26 men; C, Capt. Brown, 6 n. c. officers, 21 men; D, Capt. Carroll, 7 n. c. officers, 25 men; E, Capt. Becht, 14 men; F, Capt. Folger, 7 n. c. officers, 29 men.

On the field and staff there were present for duty Col. C. H. Hunt, Lieut.-Col. John A. Johnson, Major James Morgan, Major A. E. Jones, Regimental Surgeon. The Q. M., Lieut. T. G. Johnson; Commissary, Lieut. F. J. Lukens. Four of the N. C. Staff were on duty.

Sergeant Major, Otto Borch; Quartermaster Sergeant, John Brenner; Commissary Sergeant, Geo. Koff; Hospital Steward, Geo. Wessel.

Companies C and D, detailed at the Hammond Street Station house, were organized as a river police. The rest of the troops preserved order in the other portions of the city. The submerged district contained a large number of business houses. Raids were formed, guns loaded and inspected. As many boats as possible were secured and the others steered seized. The reliefs for river patrol were organized into parties of several men each for a boat equipped with lanterns. For the other work the relief paired.

The following companies of the regiment were on duty night of 18th: Co. F, Capt. Scheppé, 41 men; Co. C, Capt. Brenner, 38 men; Co. H, Capt. Carroll, 38 men; Co. D, Capt. Desmond, 38 men; Co. A, Capt. Koerlein, 36 men; Co. E, Capt. Folger, 31 men; Co. B, Capt. Becht, 38 men.

The knowledge that the first regiment had been called out soon created a feeling of security among the business men, especially people generally who well knew from their past good record that the officers and men were equal to the duties imposed.

After the flood, the citizens should give some worthy recognition of the services and substantial encouragement to the regiment.

The 2d Battery, Light Artillery, O. N. G., was inspected at their Armory on Friday evening, Feb. 10, by Maj. Gen. S. B. Smith, adjutant general of Ohio, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Seasonood, chief quartermaster. The following are the officers and non-commissioned officers present: Capt. W. H. Murphy, 1st Lieut. T. H. Thomas, 2d Lieut. J. W. Trich, Asst. Surg. E. V. Helfrich, Quartermaster Surg. S. Vaughn, 1st Sgt. M. S. Shaw, 2d Sgt. E. H. Kampf, 3d Sgt. J. E. Doubt, 4th Sgt. Geo. Smith, 5th Sgt. E. Munich.

Gen. Henry Kennett, who is known as the godfather of the organization, surprised Capt. Murphy by presenting him with a handsome sabre, full dress belt, and gold knot, with an appropriate speech.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The exciting topic among the Illinois National Guardsmen is what the State Legislature will do with the militia appropriations. A recent vote showed that there is quite a feeling against increasing the appropriations, and as it is the amount is meagre, and it is doubtful if it is not increased if the National Guard will not ask to be disengaged. A great number of officers advocate such a step in case the appropriation is not increased and a better code given to them. It is hardly probable though that they will carry these threats into execution. The best is hoped for, and the Adjutant General, Elliott, looking for fair treatment for the Guard, has revised the code and prepared a bill embracing the revision and providing for a larger appropriation for current and camp expenses, and a special appropriation for State service uniforms. The National Guard throughout the State anxiously await the result.

The members of the 1st Regiment, Col. E. B. Knox, commanding, of Chicago, have postponed their proposed trip to the East for one year. The regiment will go into camp instead. A State encampment is not thought probable, except after the manner of those of the past year, when regiments going into camp furnished their own transportation and subsistence, the State simply paying the men's dollar per diem for four days.

The recent election of Captain Frank B. Davis to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 2d Regiment, Colonel W. H. Thompson, commanding, has created a boom in that command. The new Lieutenant Colonel formerly commanded Company C of the 1st Regiment, the crack drilled company of the West. Many of the old "boys" have already joined the 2d, anxious to serve out second enlistments under their old commander.

Quite an interest is being manifested here in the forthcoming competitive drill at Nashville, Tenn., in May. Some \$8,250 is being up in prizes, of which \$5,500 are given in these grand Infantry prizes. The prizes are tempting, and the companies are figuring accordingly. The tournament will commence Monday, May 21, and continue for six days.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The second annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard was held Wednesday, February 14, at Madison. Some sixty odd officers were in attendance, and the convention was unusually successful, particularly in awakening a strong interest in rifle practice. Lieut. F. A. Bouteille, U. S. A., delivered a very instructive address on "Garrison rifle practice, thoroughly explaining the system of reduced cartridges in Springfield rifles. He was followed by Captain J. L. Whelan, 1st I. R. P. 2d Regiment, I. N. G., who related his experiences as an inspector in the N. G., and in doing so illustrated how many supposed difficulties might be overcome. Captain Charles King, U. S. A., gave an interesting address on "The Custom of the Service," bringing out many points which the National Guardsman might hunt long through his tactics and obligations and not find. These facts were of more than passing value to the officers who listened with such attention. Lieut. M. A. Newman, Adjutant of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, gave his experience as a National Guardsman, and showed in his paper that his time in the service had not been wasted. "Select young men," he said, in speaking of the material desirable as National Guardsmen, "avoid veterans of the war." It is more difficult to remodel a veteran than to commence with raw material. "They, the veterans, did not use to do it in that way, and their faults in Upton is limited." Officers of the National Guard will generally agree with the Lieutenant in this.

A general discussion followed on various topics, particular attention being paid to a bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Hogan, which aims at the practical annihilation of the militia organization of the State, by doing away with the appropriation for the support of the Wisconsin National Guard. The bill grows out of a misconstruction of the expense of the National Guard during the past year or more properly the year ending Sept. 30, 1882. The figures of the Secretary of State show that \$46,229.35 was expended for militia purposes, and apparently that is the cost of the year. As a matter of fact, though \$24,221.39 of the sum was for obligations contracted during the preceding year, leaving the actual expenses for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, \$22,007.19. For the calendar year 1882, the expenses were actually \$31,262.03. The officers took steps to bring these facts clearly before the attention of the legislative Solons, and have no fears of the result. After deciding to publish the proceedings of the convention, the convention adjourned till Thursday morning, when they reassembled at the armory of Lake City Guards. Lieut. Bouteille practically illustrated the system of reduced cartridges on a gallery range. Captain King was especially interested, and the subject of an encampment of the entire National Guard of the State was broached and liberally discussed. The afternoon was spent in the discussion of tactical questions and theoretical drills. The convention was an interesting one in all its features and the Adjutant General was well pleased with the results.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. DE LEMERRE has now taken up Admiral Bondaire's project for the inland sea in Algeria, to which he and twenty of his friends have subscribed 5,000f. The plan is to cut a canal between Gabes and Biskra, the chief centres of North African trade, connecting several *cotts*, the first of which is fourteen times as large as the Lake of Geneva.

The principal dimensions of the Dutch cruiser *Doggerbank*, building at Amsterdam, are as follows: Length b. p. 265 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; draught, 20 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,300 tons; indicated horse power, 3,000. She is built of iron, cased with wood. Her armament will consist of six 6½ in. and four 4½ in. Krupp guns, and she will also be supplied with Harvey and spar torpedoes. It is expected that she will obtain a speed of fifteen knots per hour.

It is stated that it has been decided to construct a new dock at Malta, and also to erect naval barracks in that island for Her Majesty's ships. The upper end of a creek will be

dammed and cemented to form the repair basin, connected with the dockyard by a bridge.

For want of the necessary funds, the Austrian Admiralty have of late years never been able to commission more than one, at most two, ironclads at the same time, and even then they were restricted to short cruises from port to port on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic. Three ironclads will be commissioned this year. The vessels selected are the *Tegelthoff*, 7,390 tons, 6 guns, 14½ in. armor; *Lissa*, 6,030 tons, 12 guns, 6 in. armor; and *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max*, 5,170 tons, 14 guns, 5 in. armor.

The *Italia Militare* says that the present year will be memorable in Italy as that of the great transformation of the army which was begun in 1882. The Alpine troops have been formed, and six regiments with twenty battalions and seventy-two companies are now existing. In 1883 twenty field batteries will be established; then the organization of the new mountain artillery will be begun, and four fortress artillery regiments will be formed, with sixty companies; afterwards new pioneer regiments will be formed; and two engineer regiments, with thirty-two sapper, four railway, and six train companies. Besides this, all measures are to

be taken to increase the numbers of infantry companies, and to form new cavalry squadrons. All these formations are to be finished by the end of 1883. As to the armament, it is progressing day by day. Besides the 600,000 old breech loaders, the army possesses 700,000 Vetterli magazine guns and rifles. Therefore the armament of the permanent army, the Mobile Guard, and the reserves is secure. The new field ordnance pieces are progressing very fast. At the present moment every one of the four field batteries of each artillery regiment receives one 9 centimetre cannon in compressed bronze in exchange for a cast steel cannon. All these cannon will be deposited in the fortresses and form a reserve stock; six hundred rounds are in store for each cannon. All the most important mountain passes have been defended, and the works round Spezia and Rome are progressing quickly. Vado, Gaeta, Messina, Venice, and Elba are also being fortified. Not the least important progress has been that relative to the effective and rapid mobilization of the troops. The Naval Department at Venice has received 500 new muskets, Bertoldo system. The ordnance factory at Spezia exhibits the greatest activity in the manufacture of those guns.

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THE Swiss Federal Council has decided that all mounted officers are to be armed with a revolver, called a Swiss ordnance revolver for officers. It is a six-barrelled one, the diameter of the bore being 7.5 millimetres. The revolver is carried in a case in the shape of a butt-end, which can be very rapidly fixed to the revolver, thus allowing the revolver to be fired like a gun.

"AN English midshipman, whose uniform was mistakes for that of the Salvation Army," says the London *Naval and Military Gazette*, "was savagely attacked by a band of rioters recently in Geneva; but he made such vigorous use of his fists that his cowardly assailants were glad to leave him in peace."

"THE West Indies and North American Squadron," says the London *Naval and Military Gazette*, "are to visit Puerto Caballo, off which place the body of Sir Francis Drake, enclosed in a lead coffin, was dropped into the sea. Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell is said to have taken up most heartily a suggestion made to him while the Fleet was at one of the islands that an attempt should be made to recover the coffin upon the ships reaching Puerto Caballo."

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THE *Hampshire Telegraph* hears that Sir William Armstrong and Co. are about to open a new yard exclusively for building ships of war.

THE recent reduction of the effective of the French army has filled even the supporters of the Government with alarm. Years have been passed in organizing the army on new principles; a Parliamentary Committee is now engaged in reorganizing it; service has been rendered compulsory; the Radicals contemplate forcing theological students to take up arms. The War Estimates are far away superior to what they were under the Empire. There are 19 Army Corps, an Army of Paris, independent divisions of cavalry, and independent battalions of rifles, and yet all this splendid and costly machinery seems to have gone to pieces. We gather from the French papers that in consequence of the late War Minister, General Billot, having sent 70,000 men home on furlough, that squadrons and companies have been reduced to a ridiculous effective. "Military Veterinary Surgeons," says *Le Progrès Militaire*, "see with grave apprehension squadrons and batteries reduced to an average of fourteen old soldiers, alone capable of taking care of horses. These men have in consequence four or five animals to groom and exercise daily, in addition to the training of young horses to look after. Whereas the Germans have on their side of the frontier 48 battalions of infantry, 44 squadrons of horse, and 49 batteries of artillery, etc.; France has only 33 battalions of infantry, 48 squadrons, and 28 batteries. Before Jan. 5, whereas the German battalions mustered 624 men, on an average those of

France mustered only 488, an effective now considerably reduced.

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BEEBE.—Suddenly, Feb. 23, ANNA CAROLINA, infant daughter of Major William S. and Sophia S. Beebe, aged two months. Interment private.

CLIFFORD.—At Fort Bridger, Wyoming, February 23, Captain WALTER CLIFFORD, 7th U. S. Infantry.

COCHRAN.—At St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 26, WILLIX, the youngest son of Kate Madison and M. A. Cochran, 19th Infantry. Born at Fort Apache, A. T., July 25, 1881.

ELLISON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 23, in the 40th year of his age, JOHN ST. FELIX ELLISON, eldest son of Commodore Francis E. Ellison, U. S. Navy, retired.

MATTHEWS.—At Charlestown, Mass., February 28, MRS. MATTHEWS, wife of Captain Edmund Matthews, U. S. Navy.

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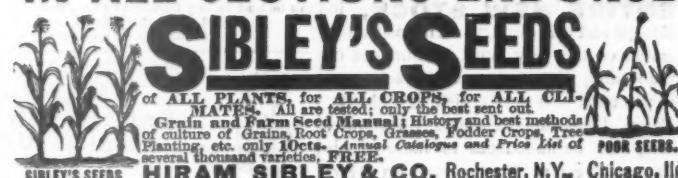
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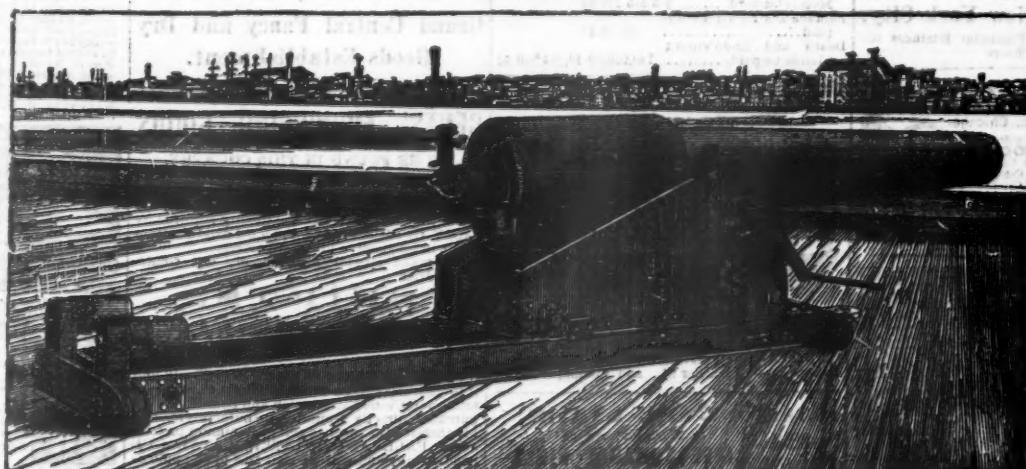
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